

Architecture





A Part of the Fabric of London Une partie intégrante du paysage de Londres Parte del entramado de Londres

Think of a "London landmark" and Trafalgar Square will quickly come to mind. A public square in the City of Westminster, it is a space that has played a key part in the history and culture of London since the thirteenth century.

Originally called the Royal Mews, the area was re-developed by architect John Nash as a public space for culture and arts and named Trafalgar Square in 1830, to commemorate the British naval victory at the Battle of Trafalgar.

Trafalgar Square remains an arena for national democracy, protests and demonstrations. However, it is also home to festive Christmas and New Year's Eve celebrations, where people gather around the giant tree that has been donated by Norway every year since 1947.

Trafalgar Square est sans contredit un symbole qui définit Londres. Depuis le 13^e siècle, cette place publique au cœur de la ville de Westminster a été la scène de plusieurs événements historiques et culturels de Londres.

À l'origine appelé les écuries royales (Royal Mews), l'endroit a été transformé en lieu public de culture et d'art par l'architecte John Nash, puis renommé Trafalgar Square en 1830 pour commémorer la victoire de la marine britannique à la bataille de Trafalgar.

Trafalgar Square est encore aujourd'hui le théâtre de la démocratie nationale où se déroulent protestations et manifestations. Il est aussi le lieu des festivités de Noël et des célébrations du Nouvel An où les gens se rassemblent autour d'un sapin géant offert chaque année par la Norvège depuis 1947.

Al pensar en un lugar representativo de Londres, Trafalgar Square viene a la mente de inmediato. Esta plaza pública de la ciudad de Westminster ha interpretado un papel determinante en la historia y la cultura de Londres desde el siglo XIII.

Conocida originalmente como Caballerizas Reales, la zona fue reconvertida por el arquitecto John Nash en un espacio público dedicado a la cultura y las artes, y bautizada como Trafalgar Square en 1830 para conmemorar la victoria de la Armada británica en la batalla de Trafalgar.

Trafalgar Square es hoy escenario de la democracia nacional y suele concentrar protestas y manifestaciones. Sin embargo, el lugar es también un popular punto de encuentro durante las celebraciones de Navidad y Año Nuevo, que reúnen a la gente alrededor del enorme árbol donado por Noruega desde 1947

The National Gallery La National Gallery La Galería Nacional

The National Gallery houses collections of important paintings from the mid thirteenth century until 1900. William Wilkins designed and built the imposing building between 1832 and 1838 on the site of the former Royal Mews; the location was important as it allowed all classes and neighborhoods to access the art.

Although the front façade remains almost the same, the building itself has changed and evolved since then, including the development of the post-modern Sainsbury Wing extension to the west.

La National Gallery abrite des collections de tableaux importants datant du milieu du 13° siècle jusqu'à 1900. William Wilkins a conçu et réalisé l'imposant bâtiment entre 1832 et 1838 sur le site des anciennes écuries royales. L'emplacement importait, car il permettait aux gens de toutes les classes et de tous les quartiers d'avoir accès à l'art.

Bien que la façade soit encore presque la même, le bâtiment a changé et évolué au fil du temps, avec l'ajout par exemple de l'aile Sainsbury de style post-moderne à l'ouest.

La Galería Nacional alberga importantes colecciones de pintura que abarcan desde mediados del siglo XIII hasta 1900. William Wilkins diseñó y construyó el majestuoso edificio entre 1832 y 1838 en donde estaban las antiguas Caballerizas Reales; la ubicación era importante, ya que ofrecía acceso al arte a todas las clases sociales y vecindarios.

Aunque la fachada principal es prácticamente la misma de entonces, el edificio en sí ha cambiado y evolucionado para incorporar, por ejemplo, el Ala Sainsbury de arte posmoderno, que se extiende hacia el oeste.



Nelson's Column La colonne Nelson La Columna de Nelson

This monument was created by architect William Railton to honor Admiral Horatio Nelson, who led the British to victory and died at the Battle of Trafalgar. The iconic Corinthian column was completed in 1854, but the four majestic lions that guard the sculpture were installed many years later, in 1867.

Ce monument a été créé par l'architecte William Railton en l'honneur de l'amiral Horatio Nelson, qui a conduit les Britanniques à la victoire pour ensuite mourir lors de la bataille de Trafalgar. L'emblématique colonne corinthienne a été achevée en 1854, et les quatre majestueux lions qui gardent la sculpture ont été installés plusieurs années plus tard. en 1867.

Este monumento fue creado por el arquitecto William Railton en honor al almirante Horatio Nelson, quien guio a los británicos hacia la victoria y murió en la batalla de Trafalgar. La famosa columna corintia fue terminada en 1854, pero los cuatro imponentes leones que custodian la escultura fueron instalados muchos años después: en 1867.





The Fountains Les fontaines Las fuentes

Charles Barry originally created the fountains as a way of offsetting the glare and heat reflected on the large amounts of asphalt surface on the square. The centerpieces were replaced in the 1930s as memorials to naval officers, Lord Jellicoe and Lord Beatty, with the old centerpieces being gifted to the Canadian government.

Charles Barry a créé les fontaines à l'origine dans le but de compenser la chaleur réfléchie sur la vaste étendue d'asphalte de la place. Les pièces centrales ont été remplacées dans les années 1930 pour commémorer deux officiers de marine, Lord Jellicoe et Lord Beatty. Les anciens monuments ont été offerts au gouvernement canadien.

En un principio, Charles Barry creó las fuentes para contrarrestar el resplandor y el calor que desprende la extensa superficie de asfalto de la plaza. Las obras ornamentales fueron sustituidas en la década de 1930 por monumentos a los oficiales navales Lord Jellicoe y Lord Beatty; las antiguas piezas fueron obsequiadas al gobierno canadiense.

The Plinths and Sculptures Les socles et les sculptures Los pedestales y las esculturas

The eastern plinth has a bronze statue of George IV (nicknamed "the first gentleman of England") on a horse, created by English sculptor Francis Chantrey and installed in 1844. In 1855 the plinth in the southwest corner received a statue of British Army veteran, Charles James Napier, by sculptor George Gammon Adams. The statue of Sir Henry Havelock, by William Behnes, was placed on the southeast plinth in 1861.

After many years of debate about the fate of the empty 'Fourth Plinth', it has since been used for a rotation of temporary modern artworks, a concept initiated by the Royal Society of Arts.

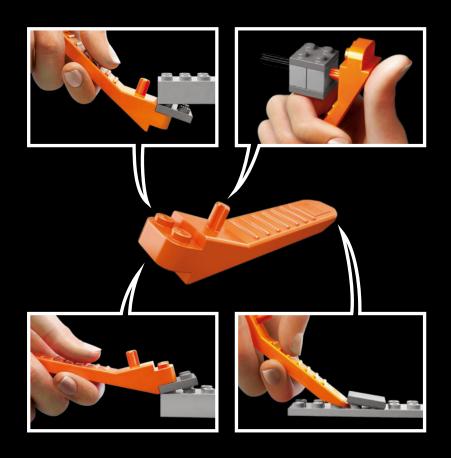


Le socle à l'est présente une statue en bronze de George IV (surnommé « le premier gentilhomme d'Angleterre ») sur un cheval, créée par le sculpteur anglais Francis Chantrey et installée en 1844. En 1855, le socle sud-ouest a accueilli la statue d'un vétéran de l'armée britannique, Charles James Napier, sculptée par George Gammon Adams. La statue de Sir Henry Havelock, créée par William Behnes, a été posée sur le socle sud-est en 1861.

Après plusieurs années de débat sur le sort du « quatrième socle », jusqu'à maintenant laissé à lui-même, la Royal Society of Arts a décidé d'y poser des œuvres modernes temporaires.

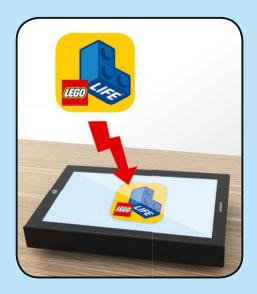
El pedestal oriental sostiene una estatua de bronce de Jorge IV (apodado "el primer caballero de Inglaterra") a caballo, creada por el escultor inglés Francis Chantrey e instalada en 1844. En 1855, el pedestal de la esquina suroeste recibió una estatua del veterano de la Armada británica Charles James Napier, obra del escultor George Gammon Adams. La estatua de Sir Henry Havelock, de William Behnes, fue colocada en el pedestal sureste en 1861.

Luego de muchos años de controversia sobre el destino del cuarto pedestal vacío, comenzó a usarse para la exposición temporal de obras de arte moderno a raíz del concepto promovido por la Royal Society of Arts.





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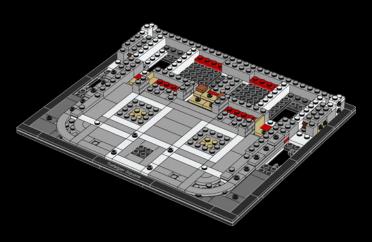
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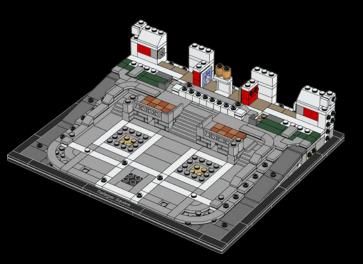
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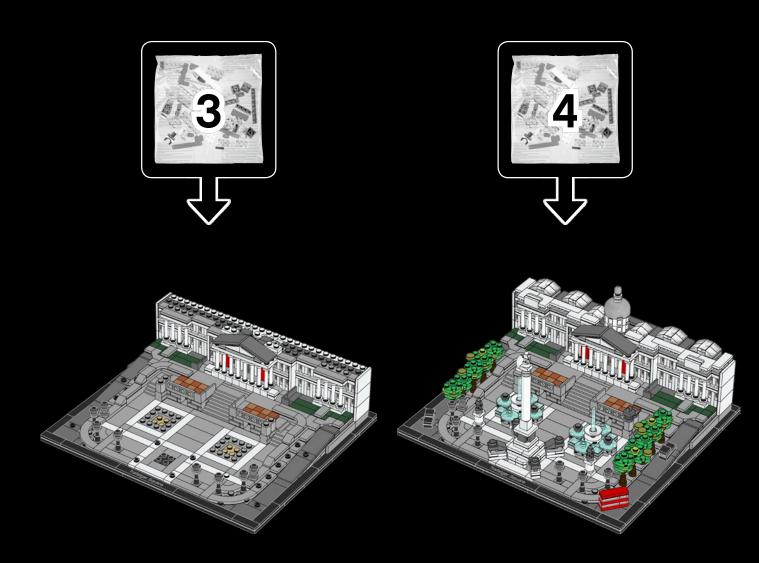
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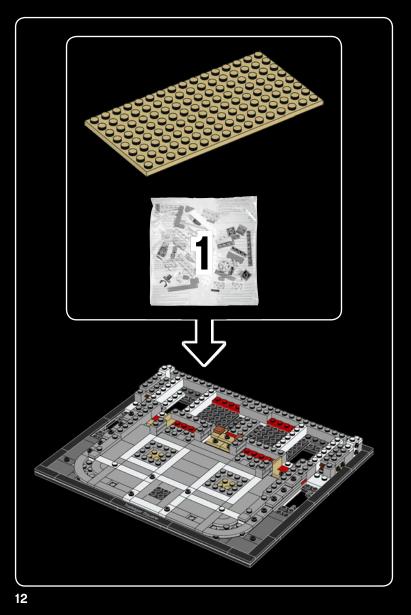


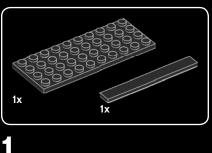


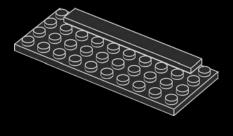


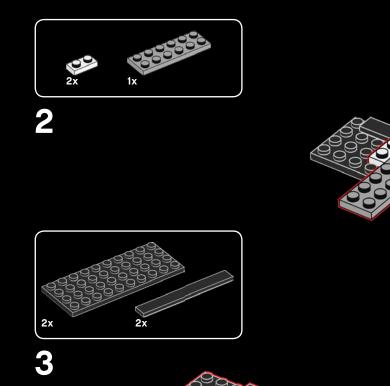


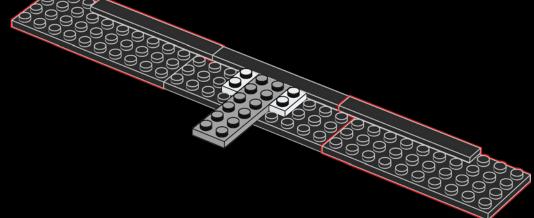


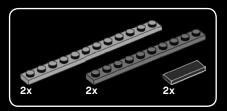


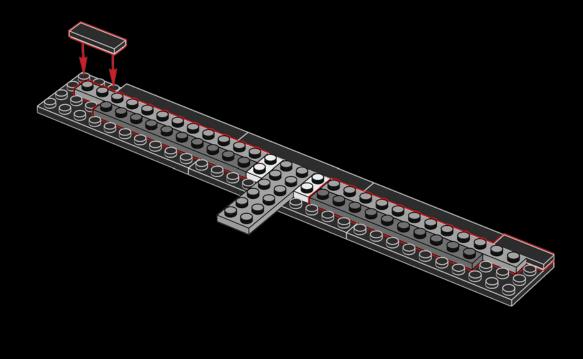


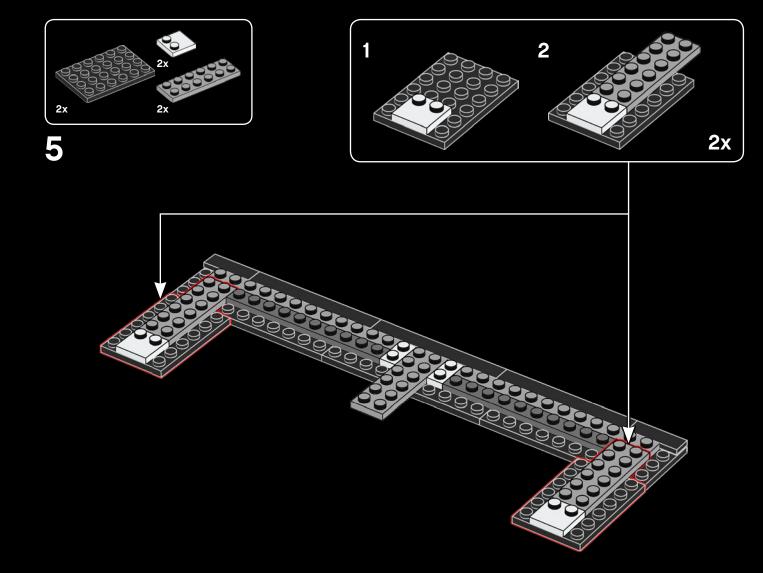


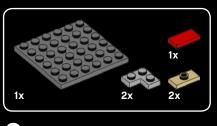




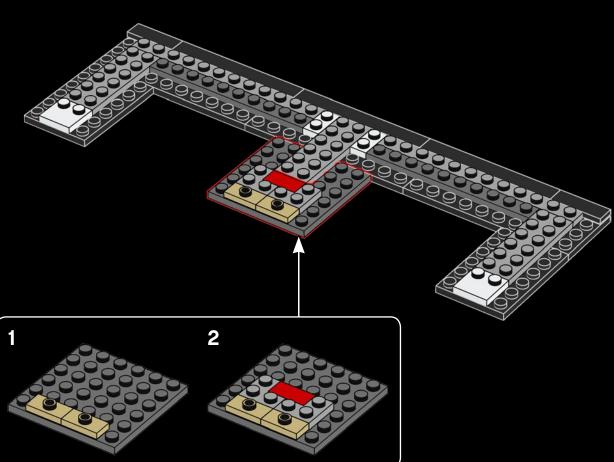


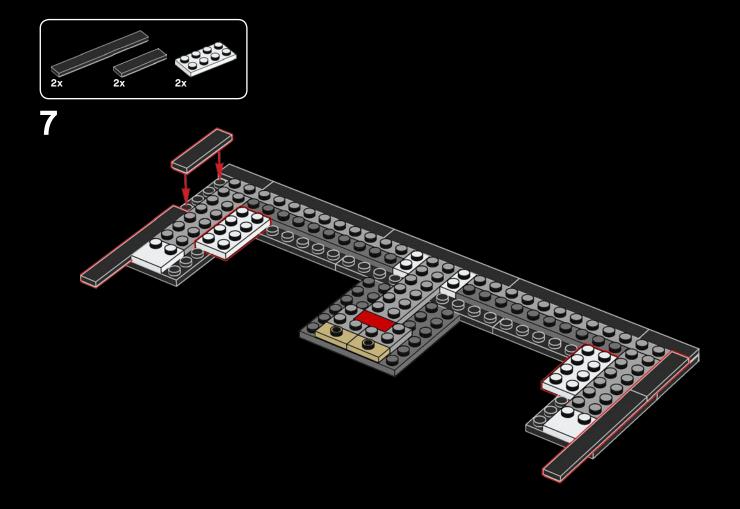


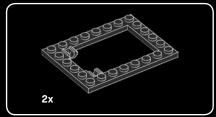


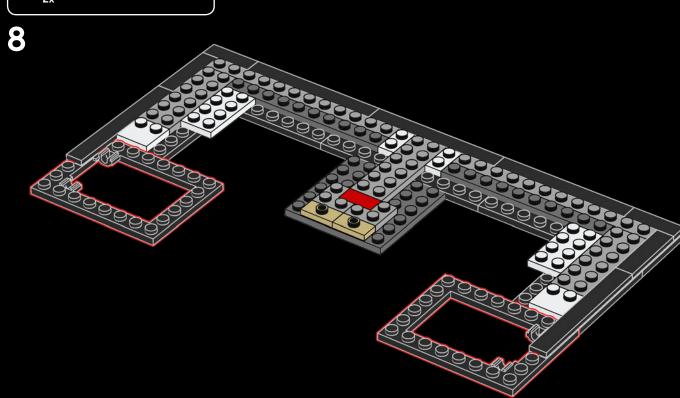


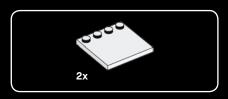


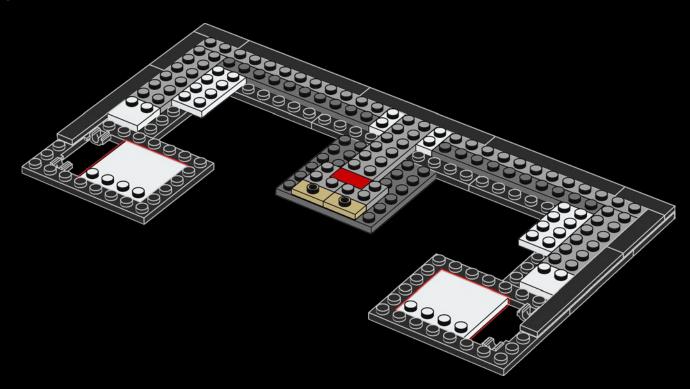


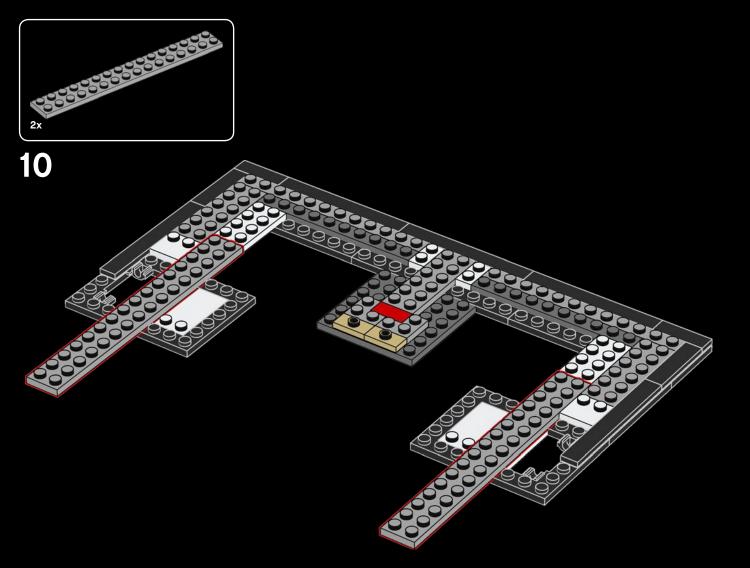




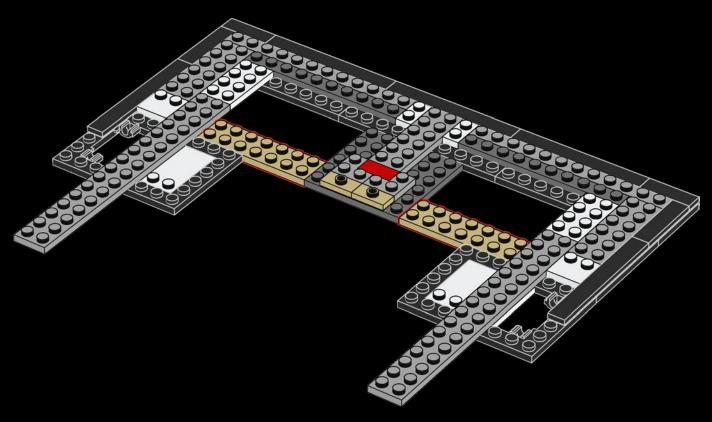


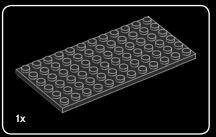


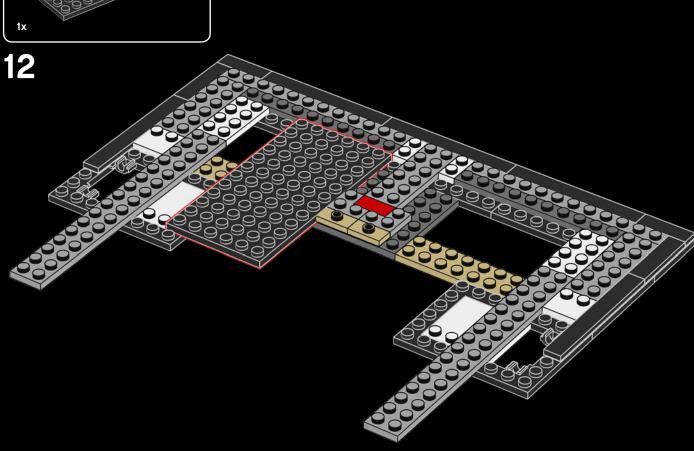


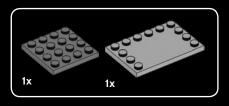


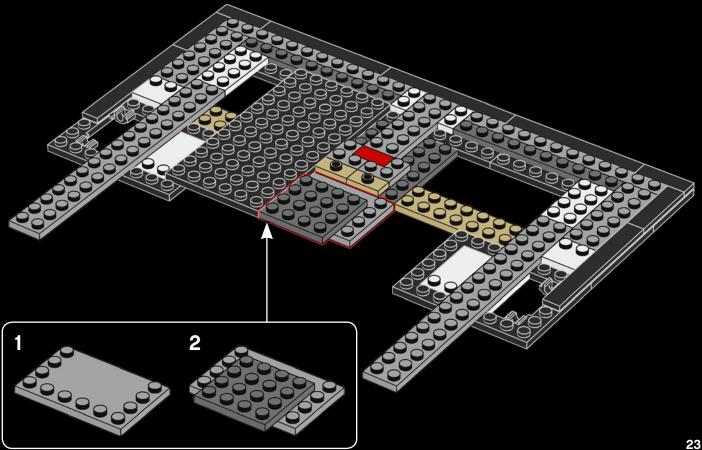


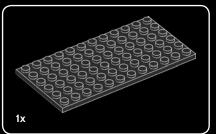


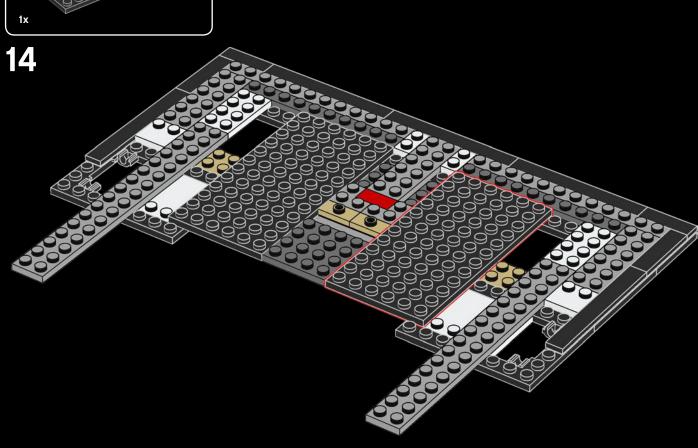




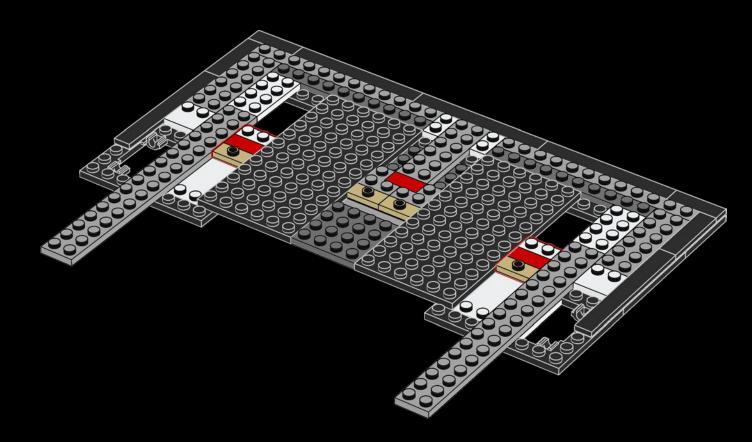


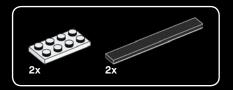


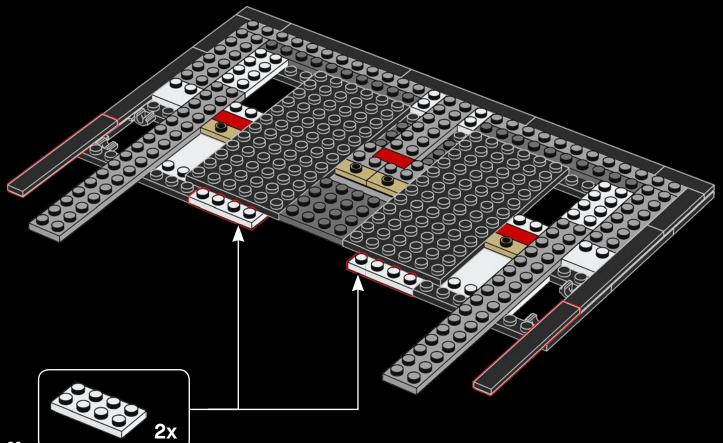


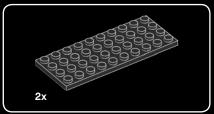


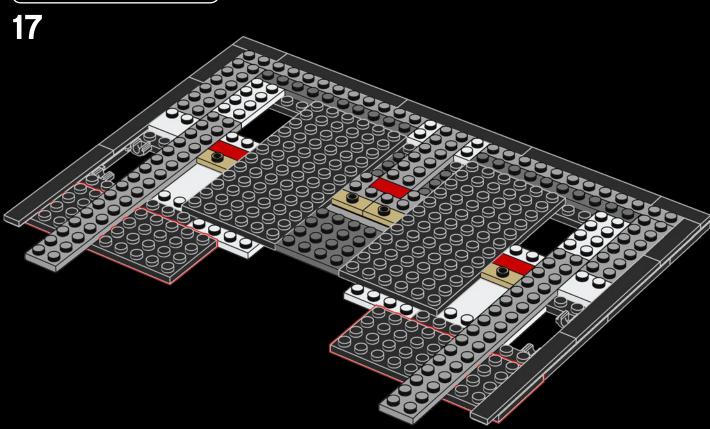


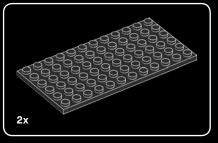


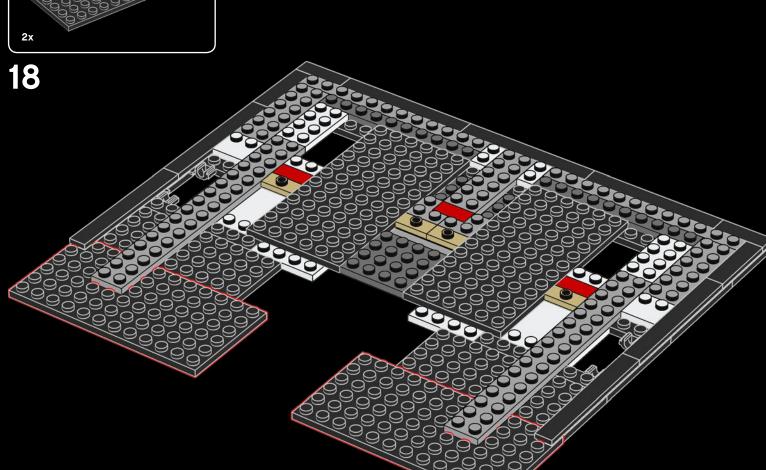


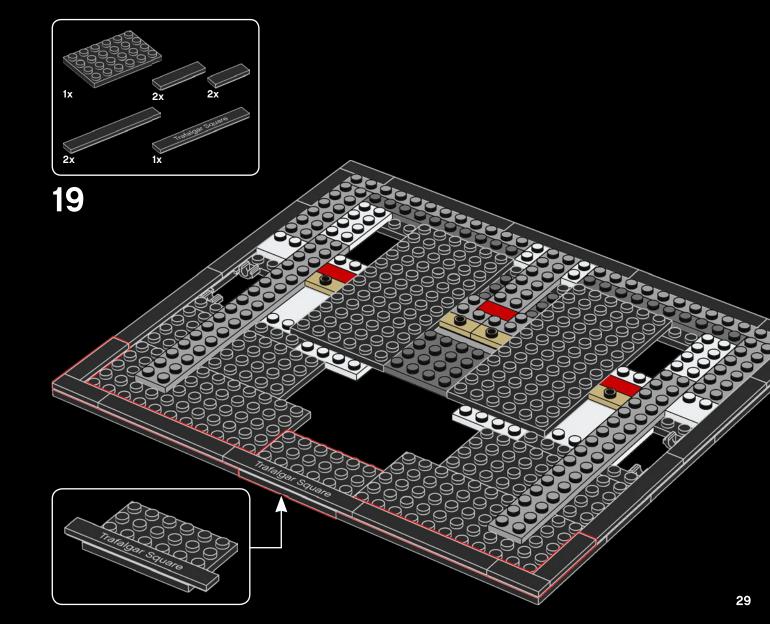


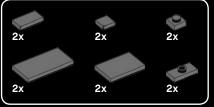


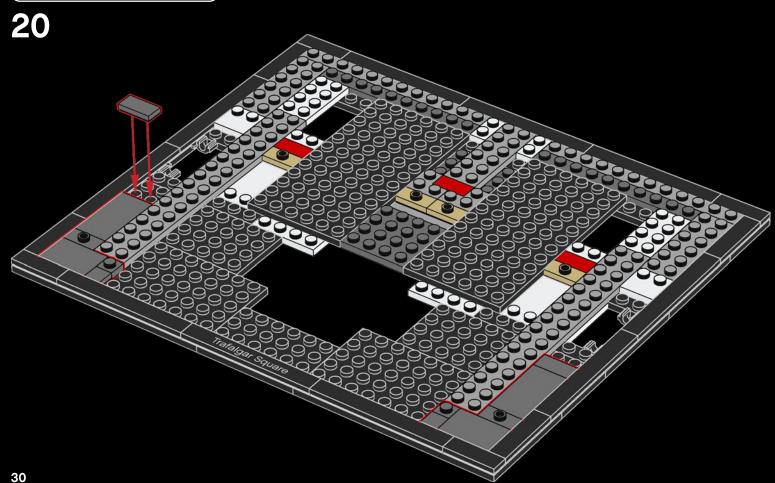


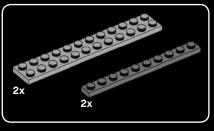


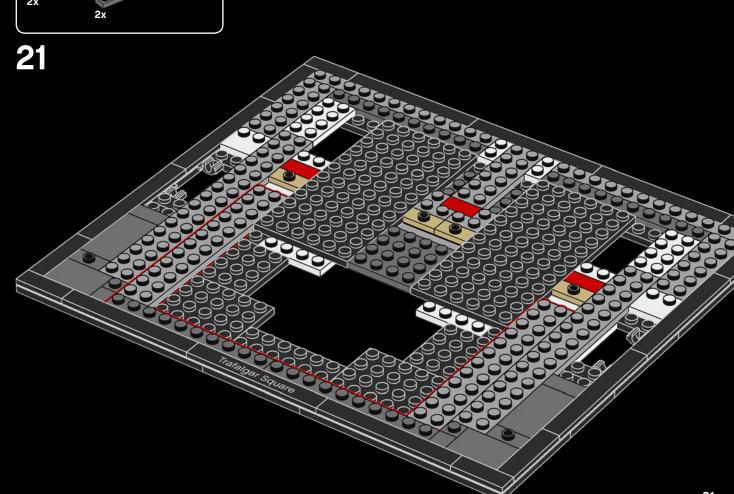


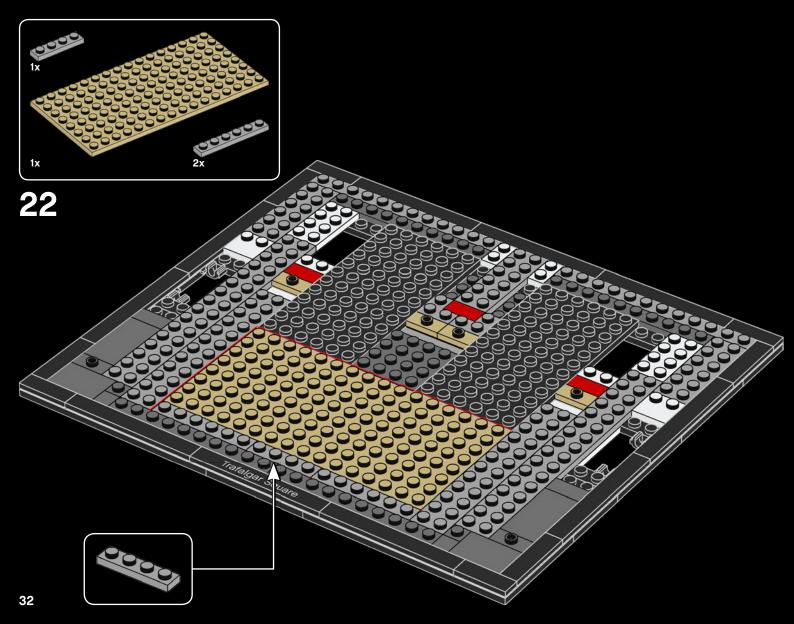


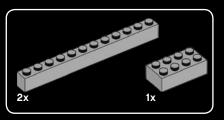




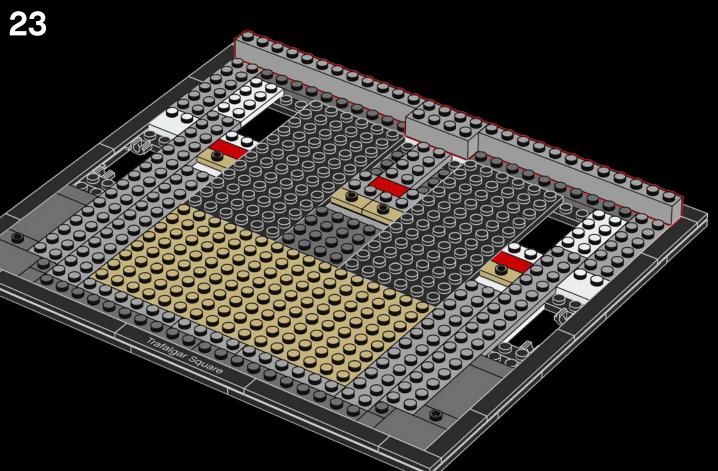




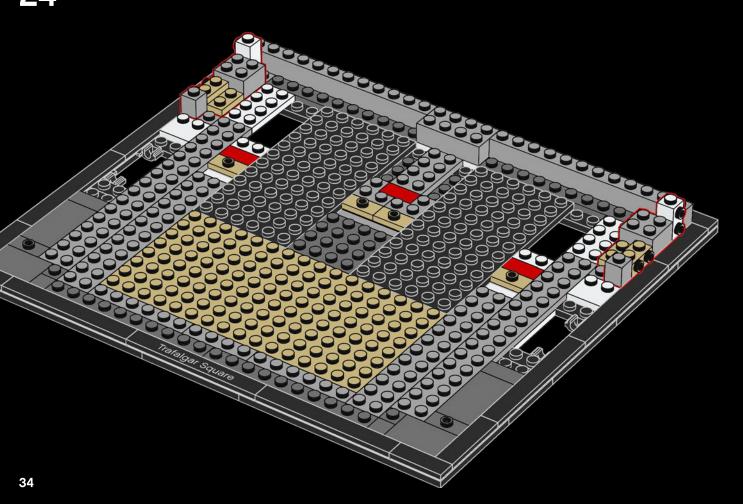






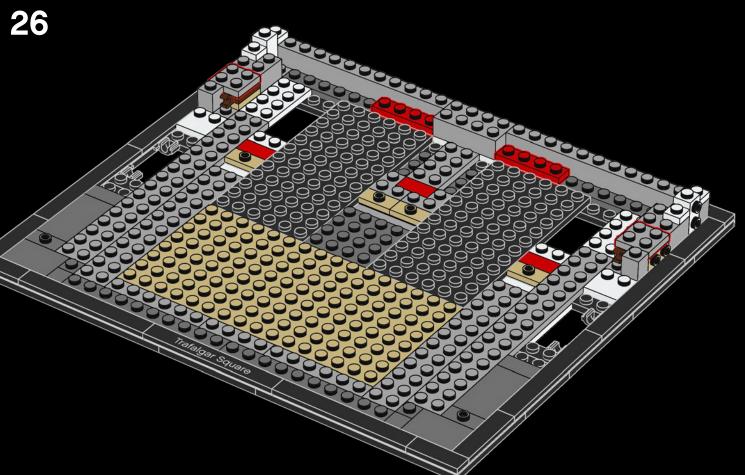


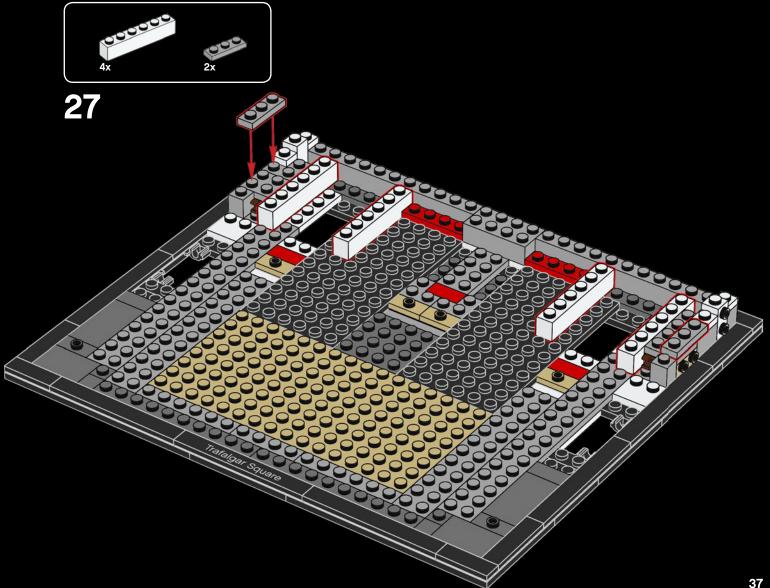


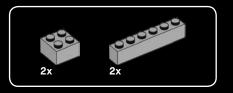


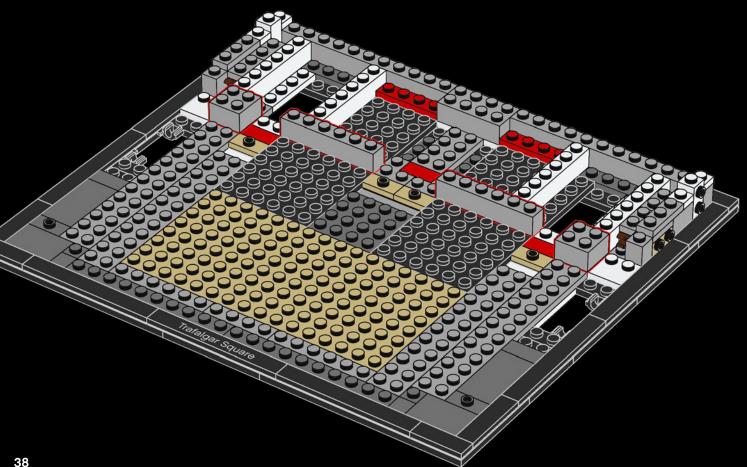


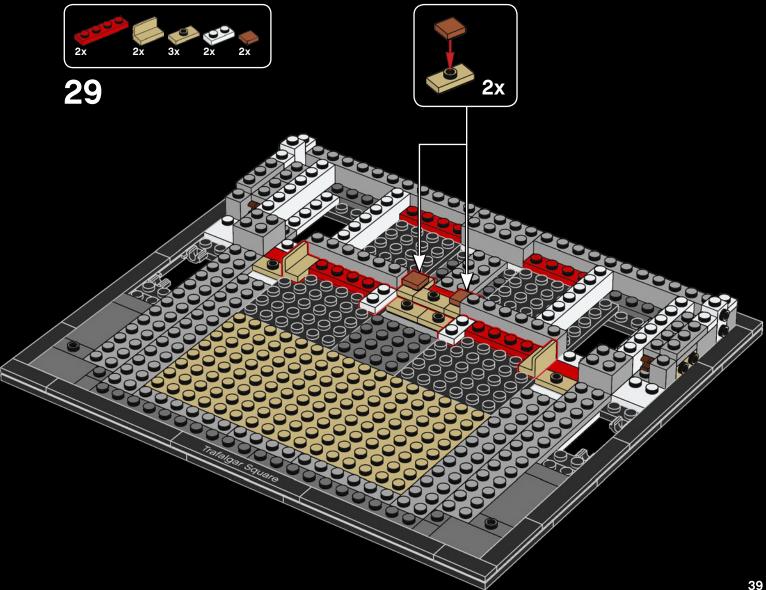




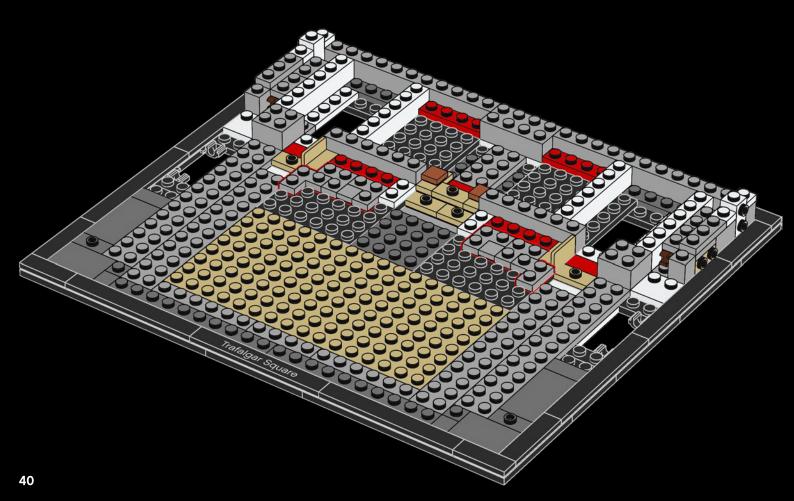


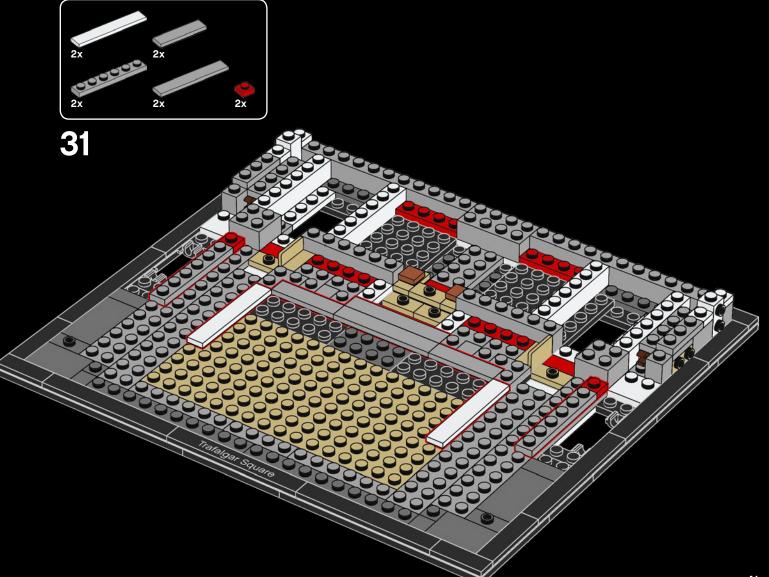




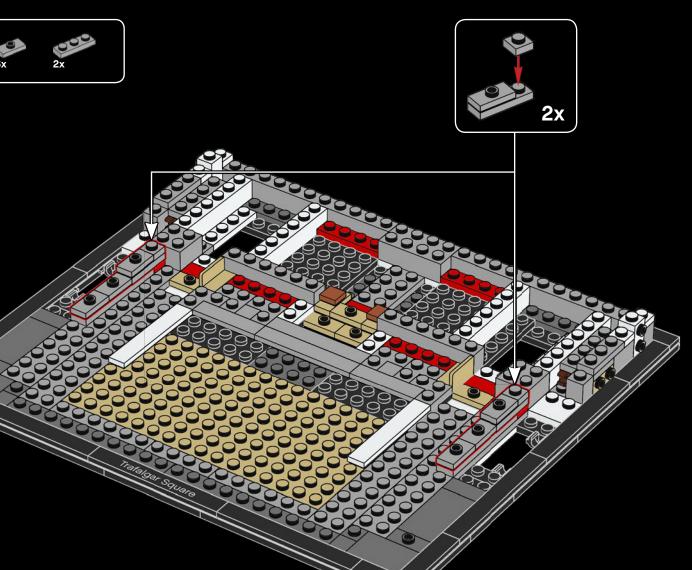


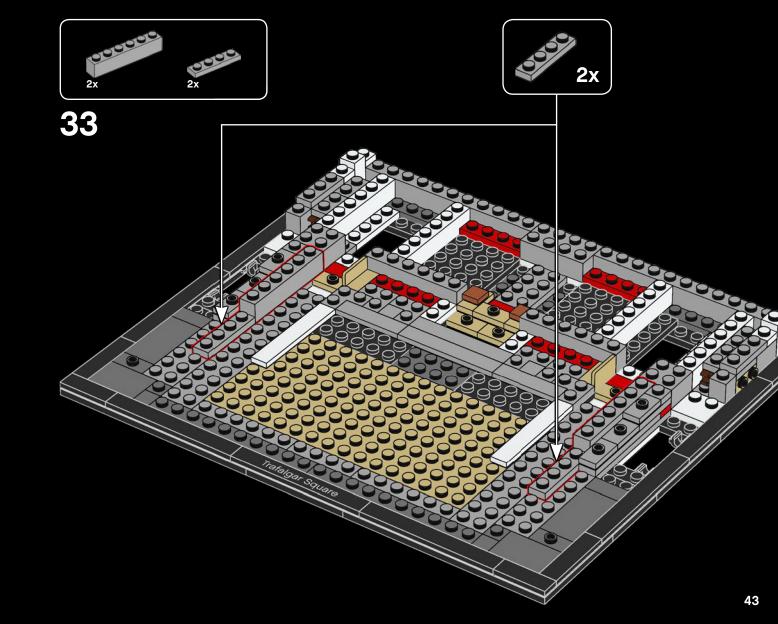


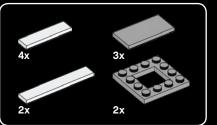










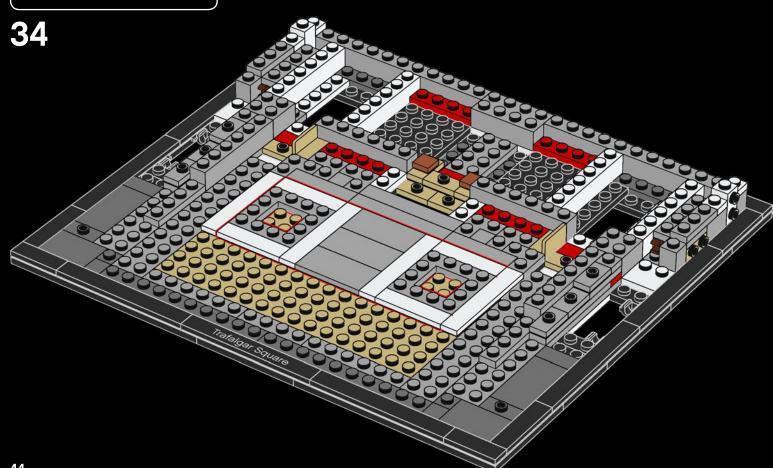


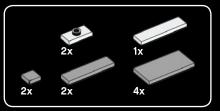
The square was known for the feral pigeons that would congregate in the space. That was until London Mayor Ken Livingstone banned the feeding of them and employed a hawk to keep them away.

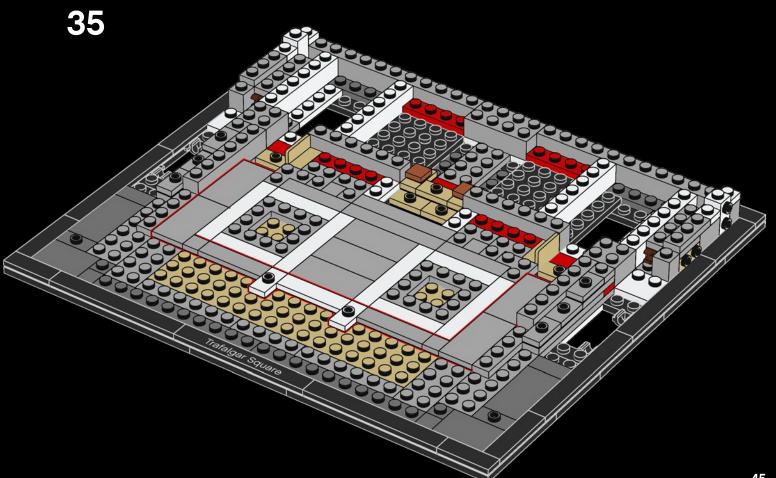
La place était connue pour les pigeons sauvages qui s'y rassemblaient. Ils ont toutefois disparu lorsqu'un maire de Londres, Ken Livingstone, a émis l'interdiction de les nourrir et a utilisé un faucon pour les tenir éloignés.

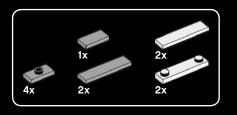
La plaza era conocida por las palomas salvajes que se congregaban en ella. Así fue hasta que Ken Livingstone, alcalde de Londres, prohibió alimentarlas y recurrió a un halcón para mantenerlas alejadas.

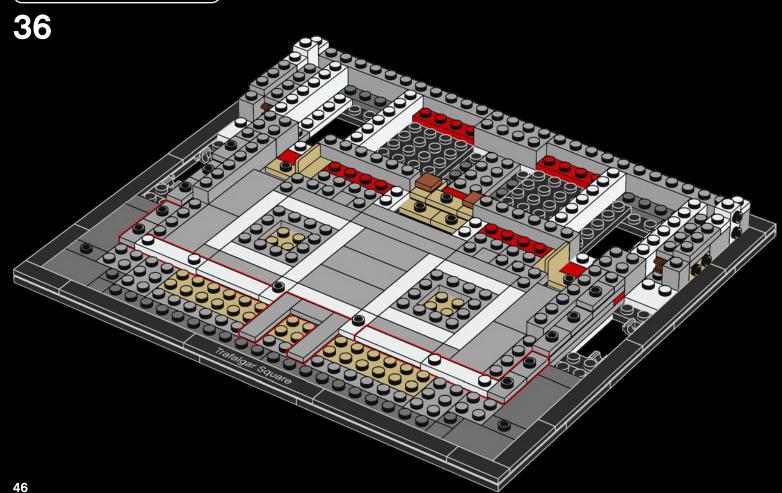


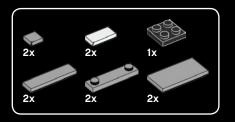


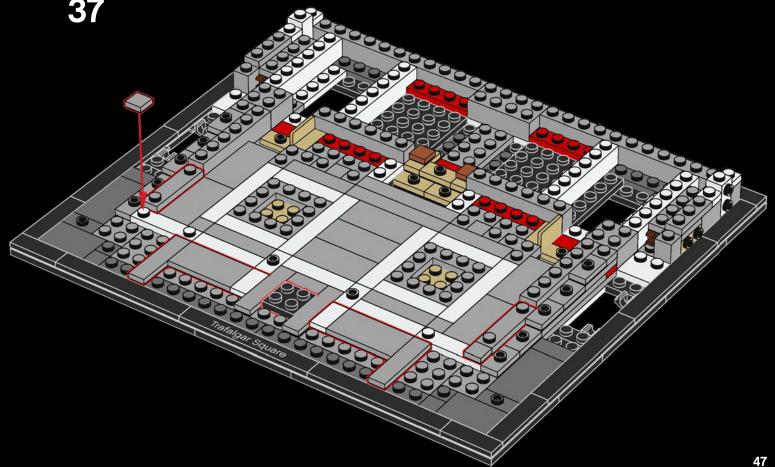


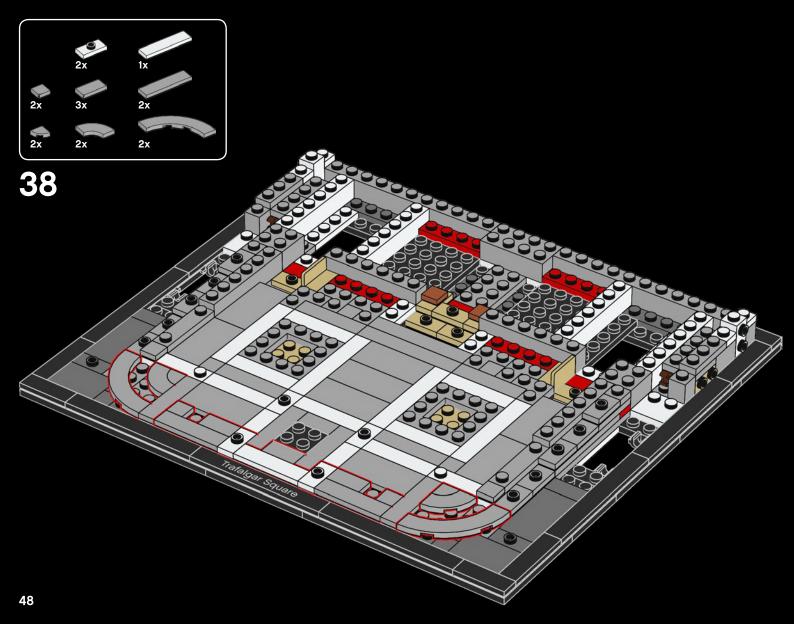




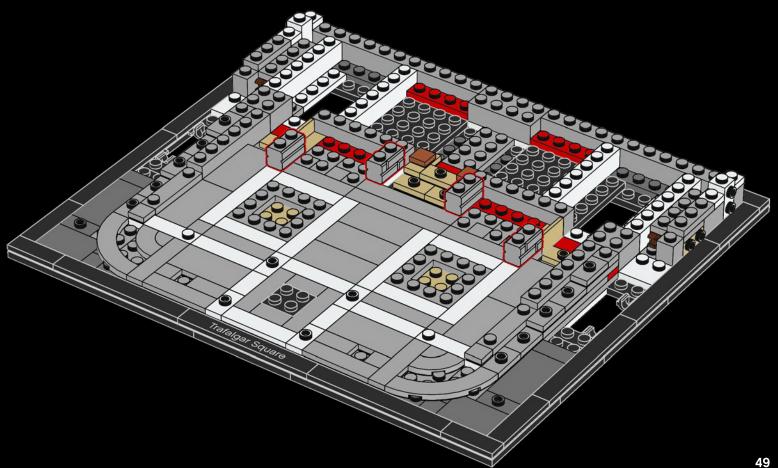


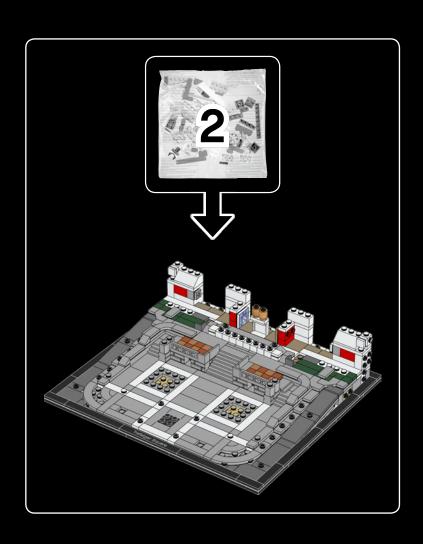


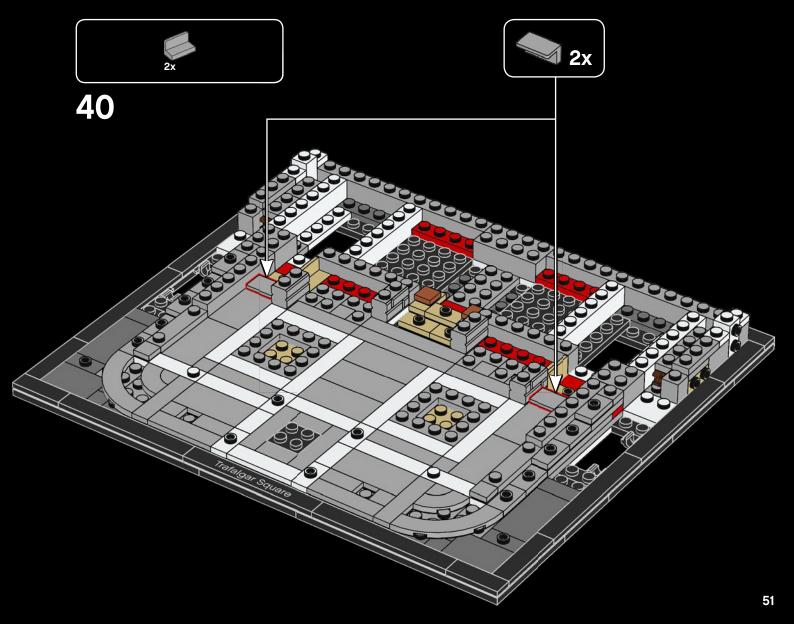


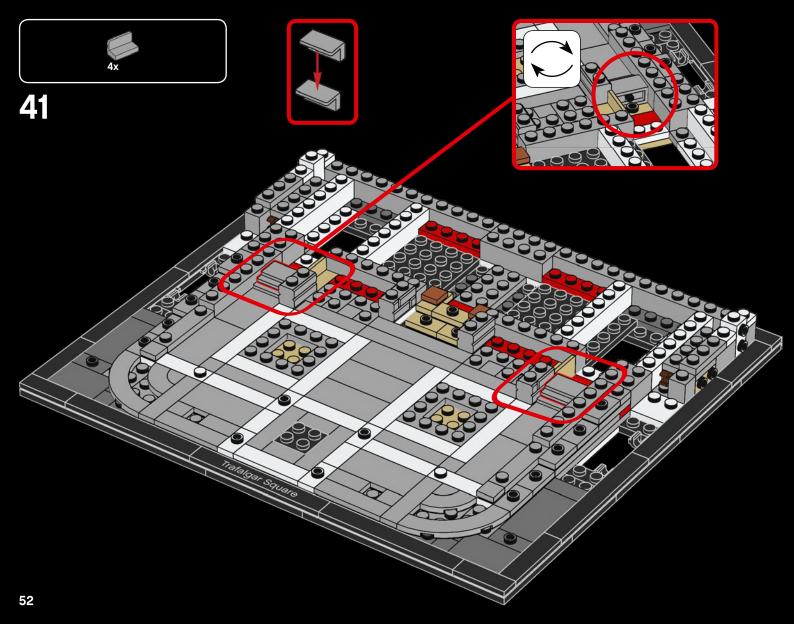


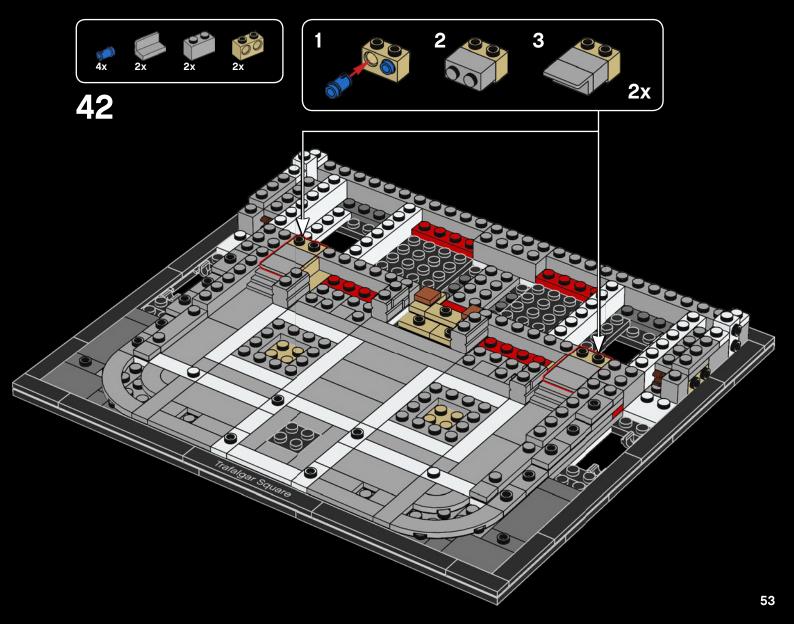


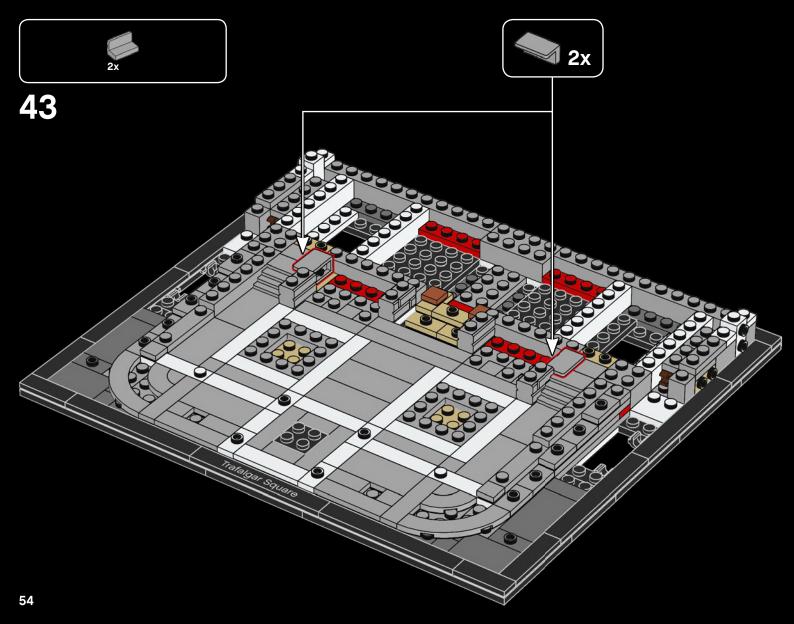


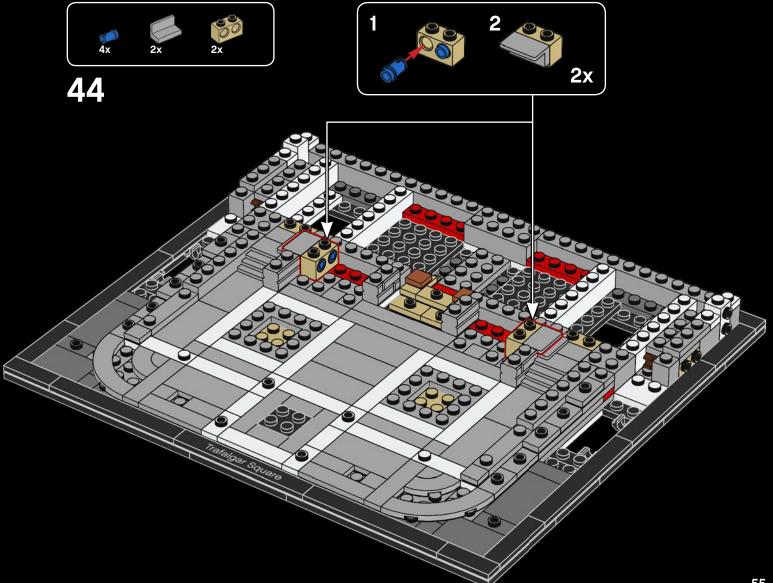


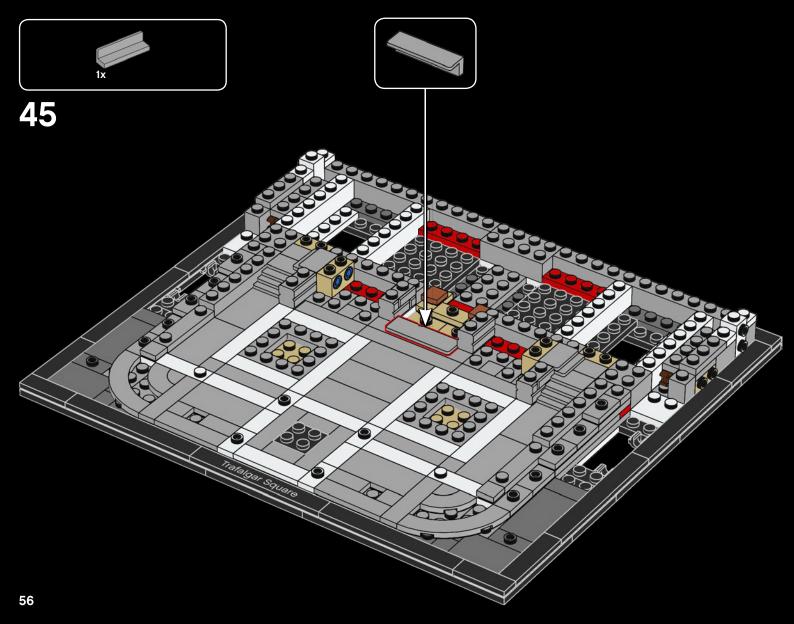


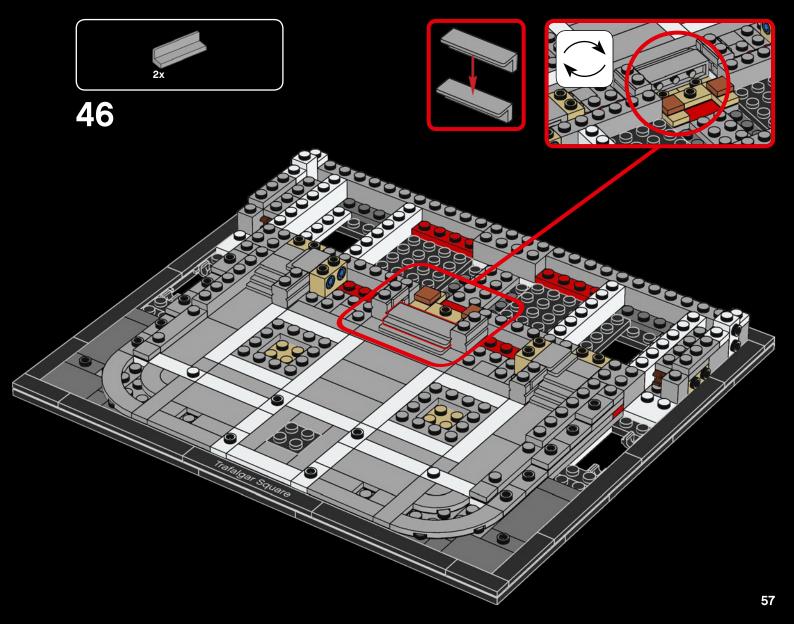


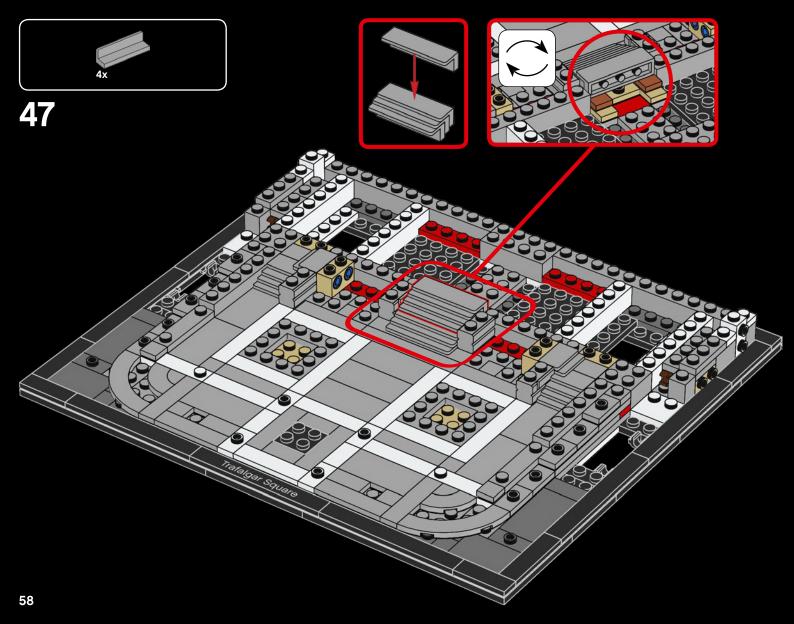




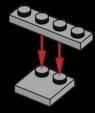




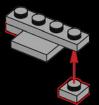


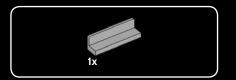




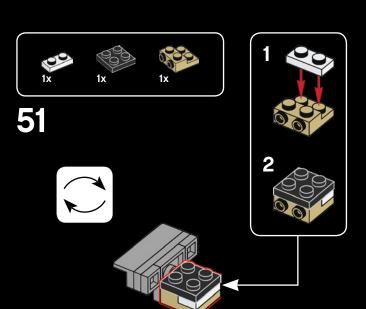


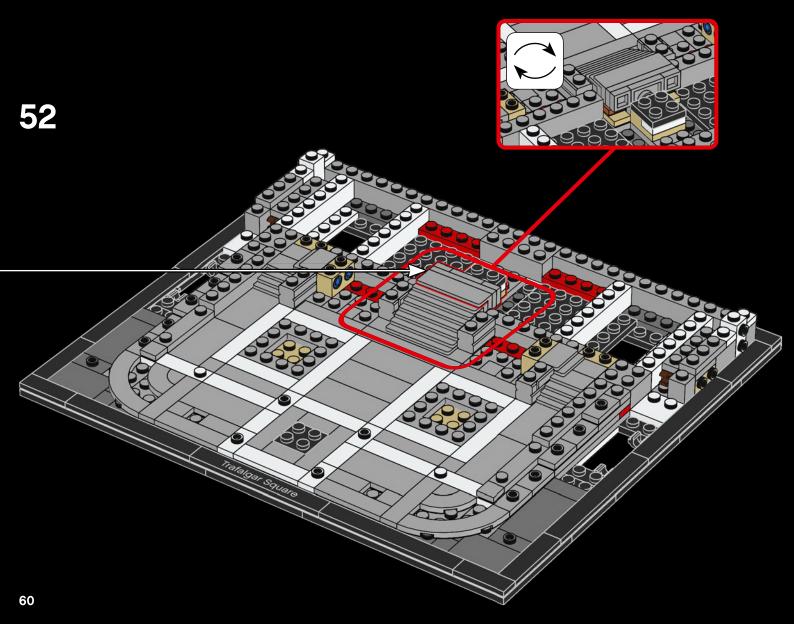


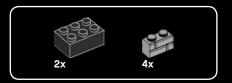


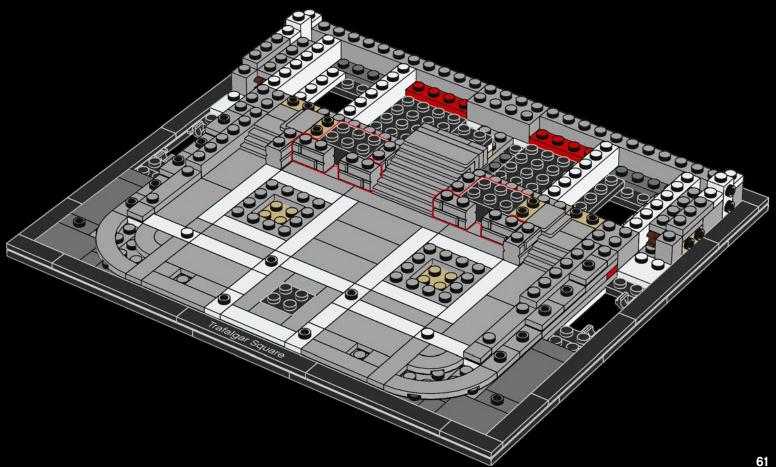


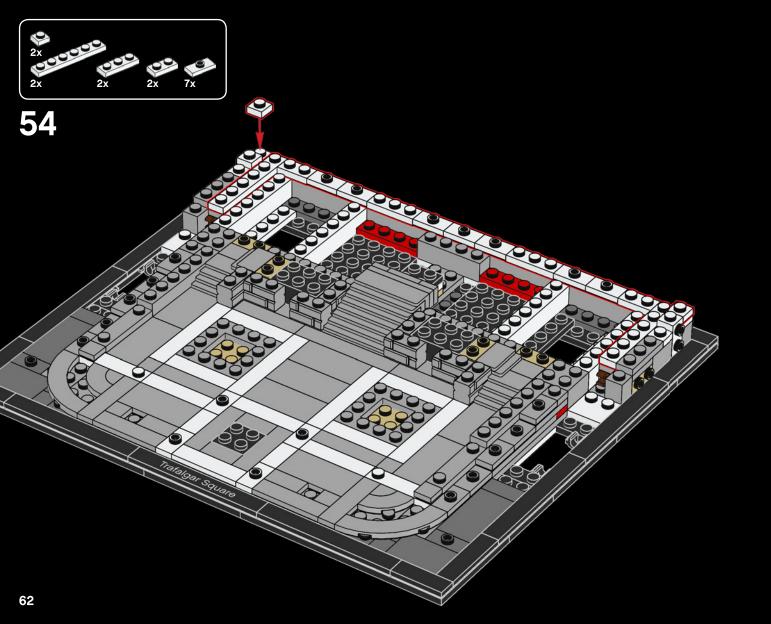


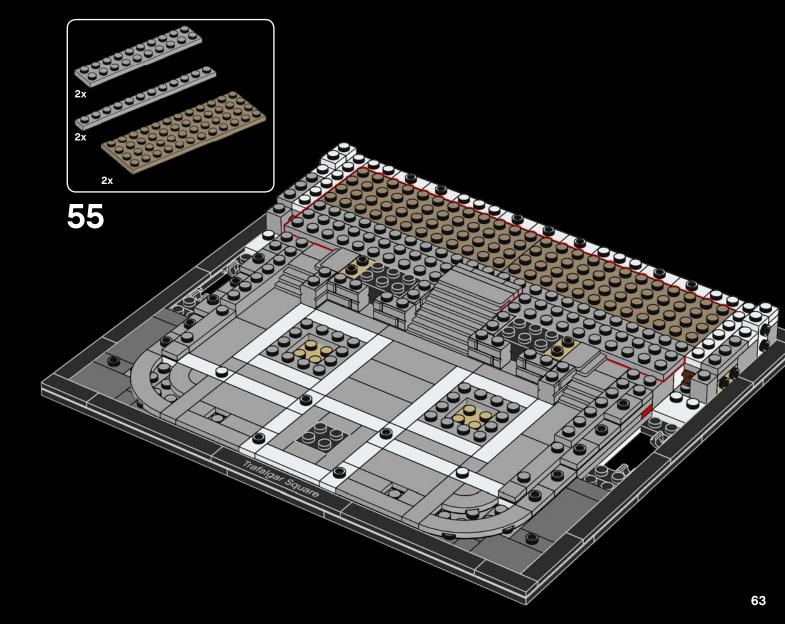


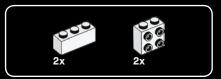


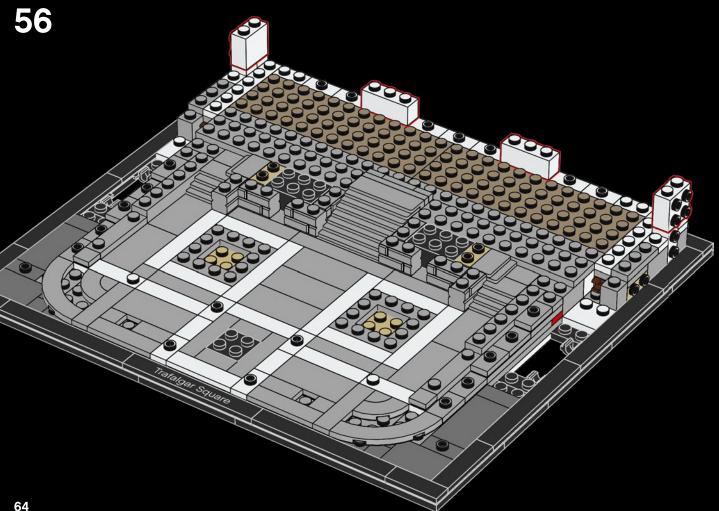




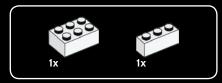


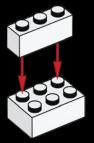




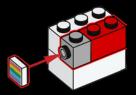


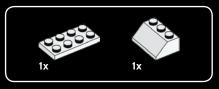


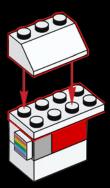


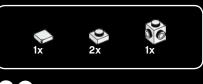


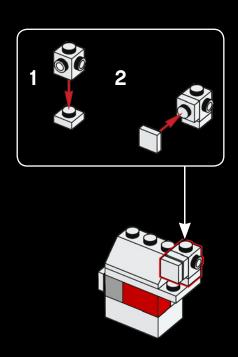


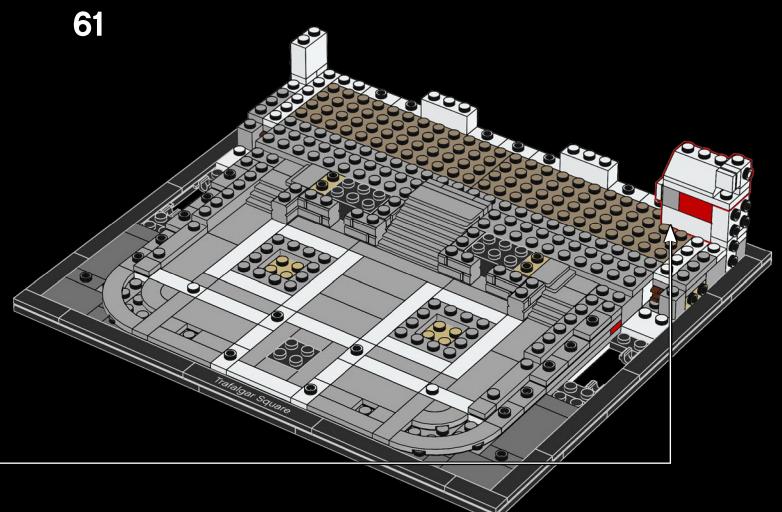




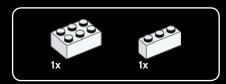


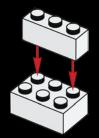




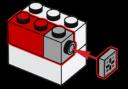


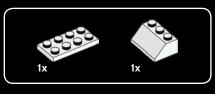


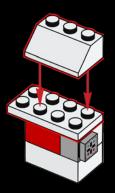




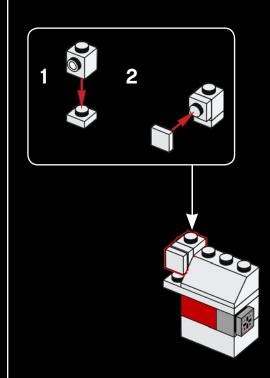


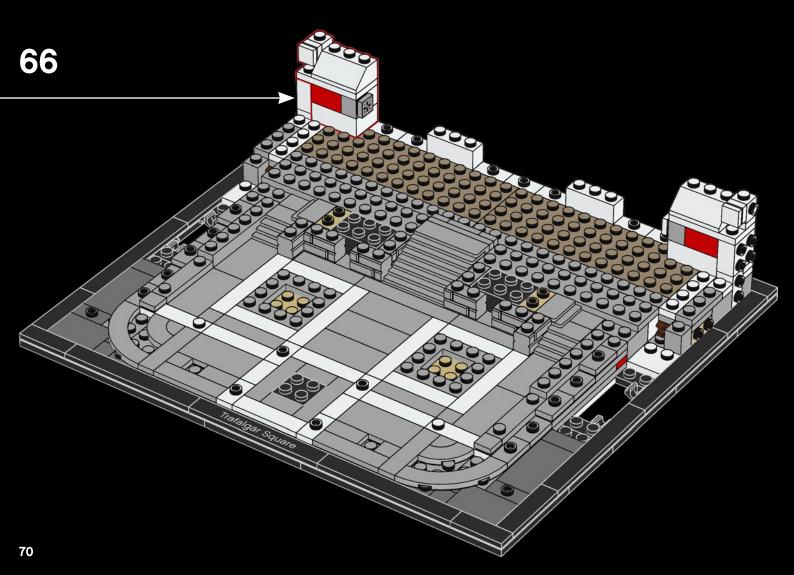


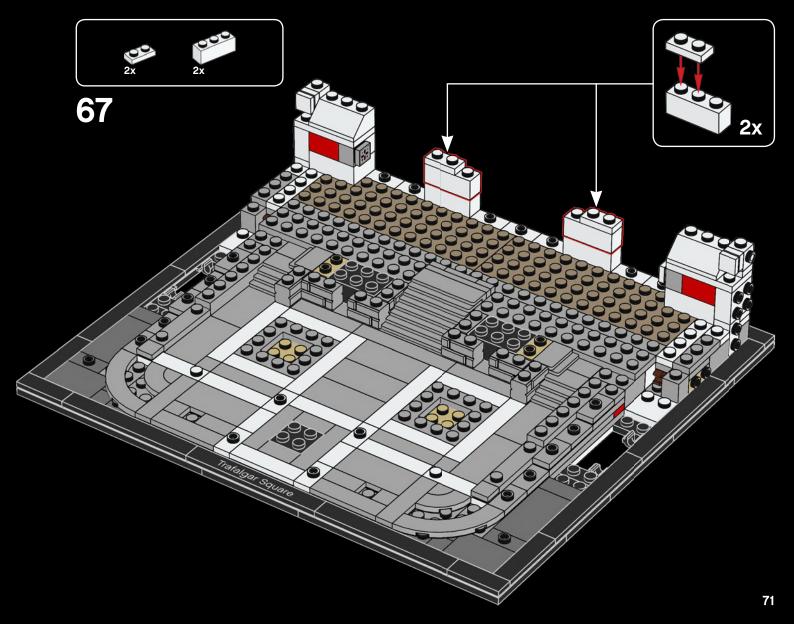


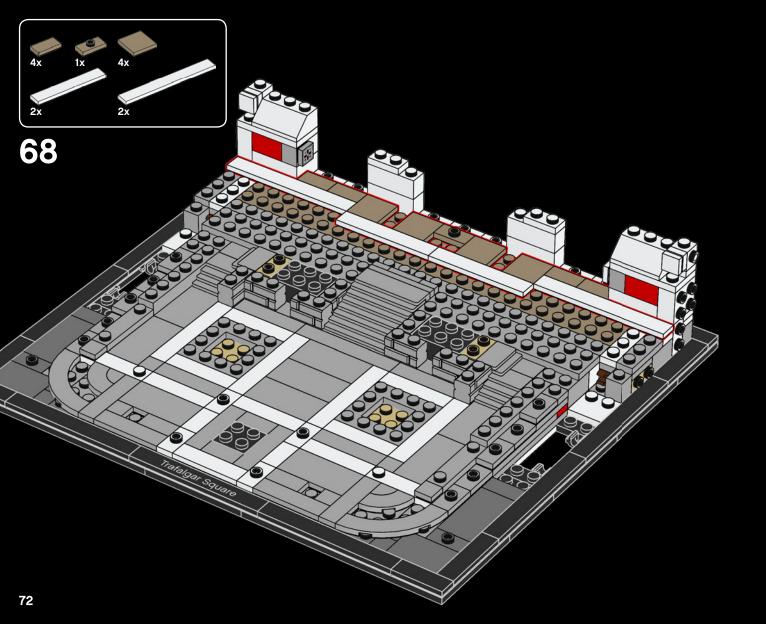


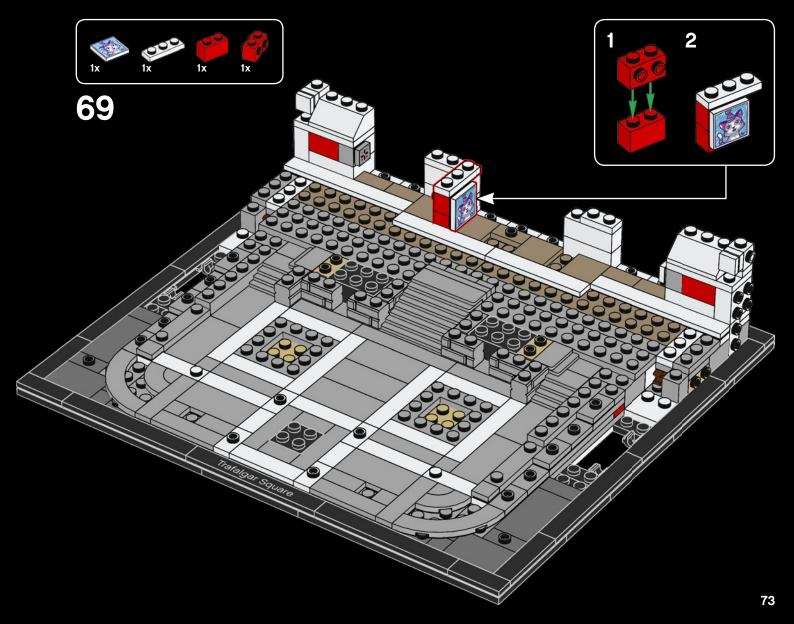


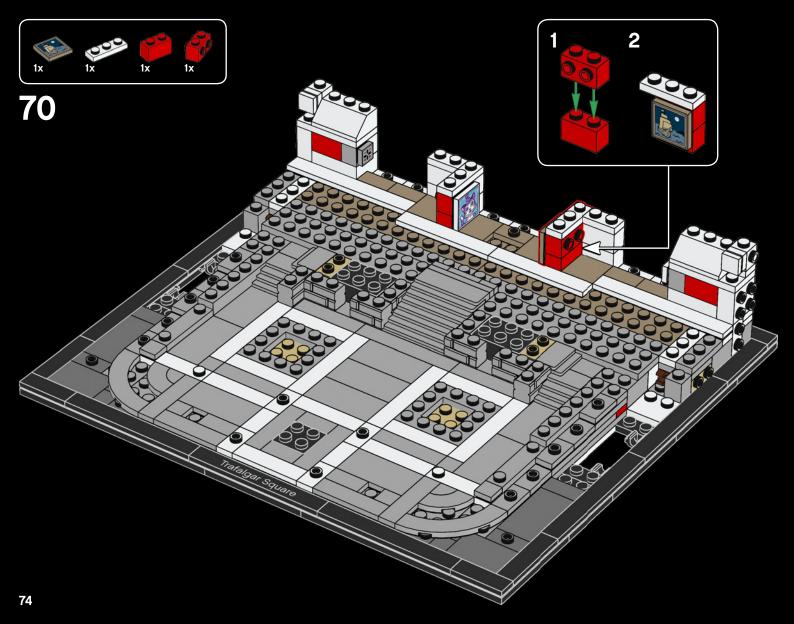


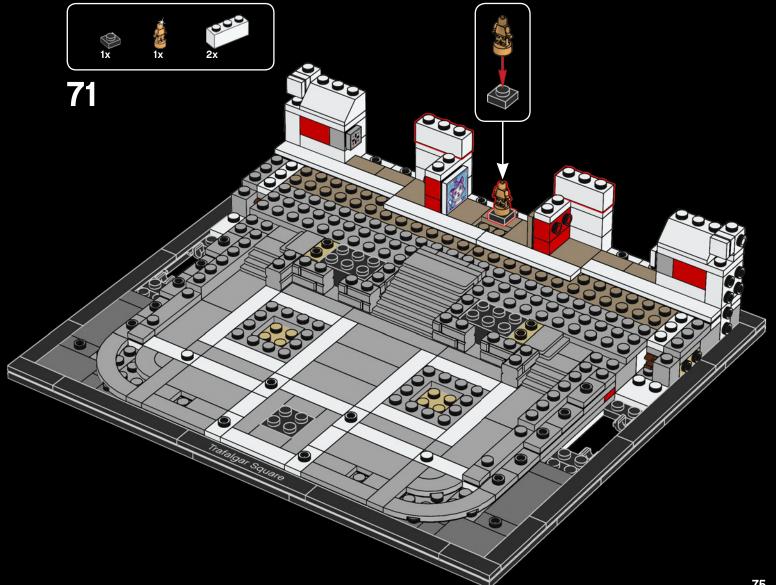


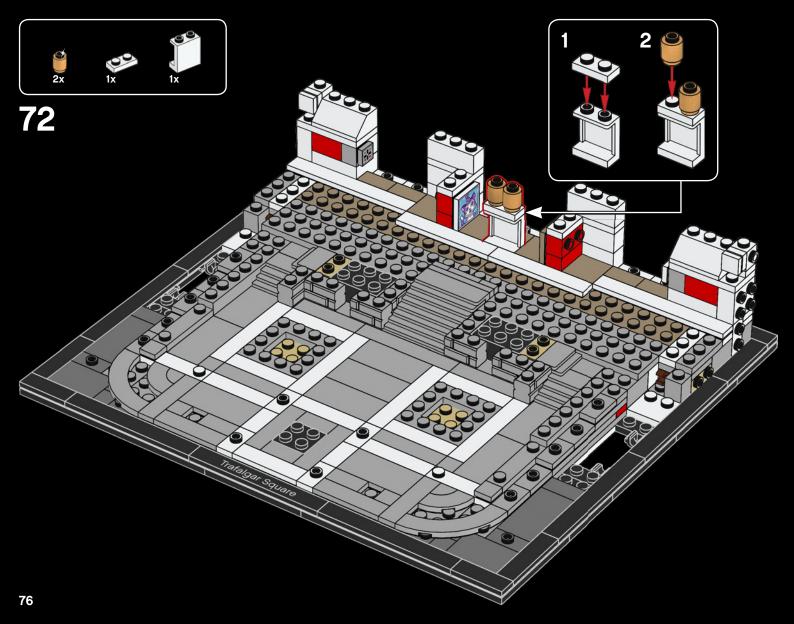


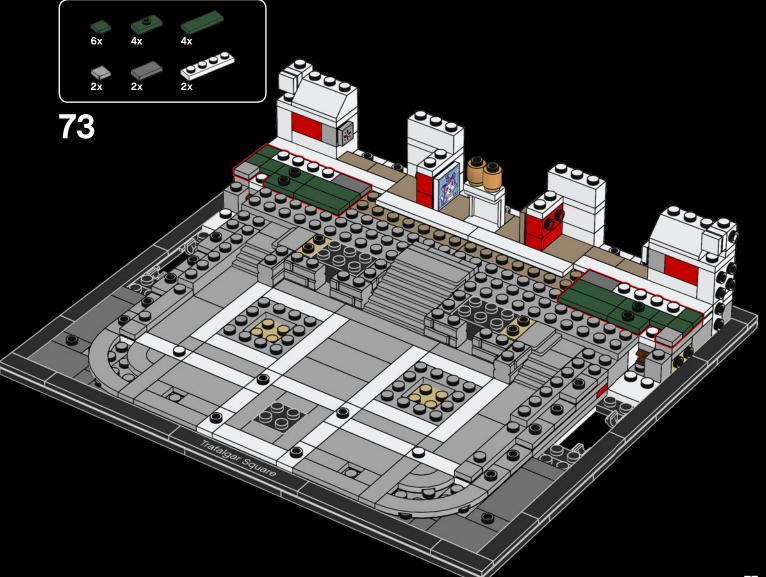


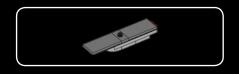








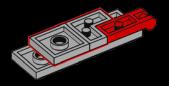




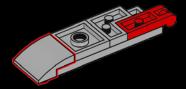


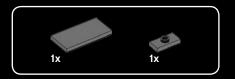


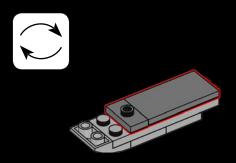




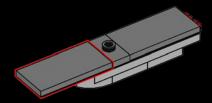


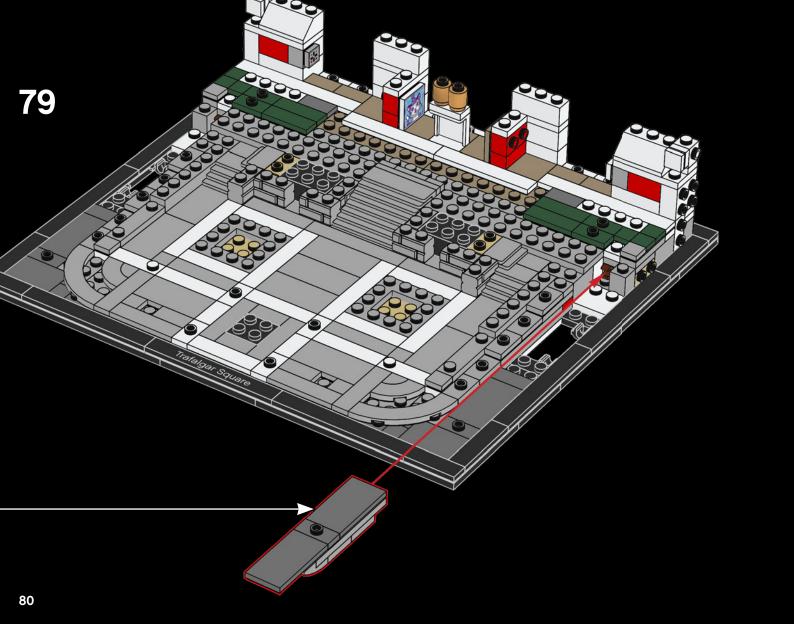


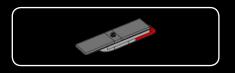


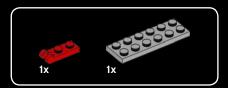










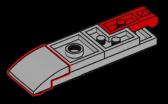


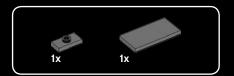


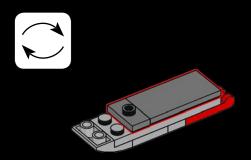




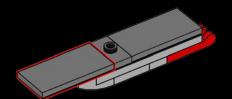


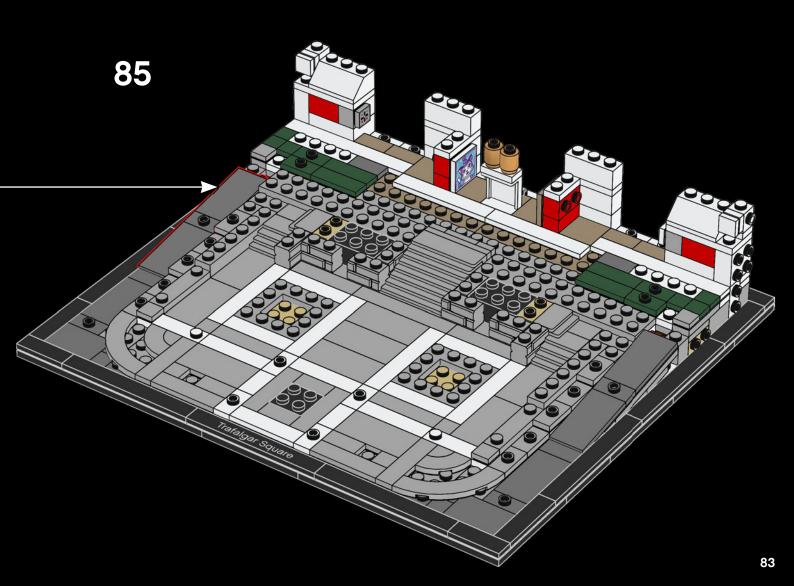


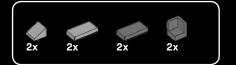


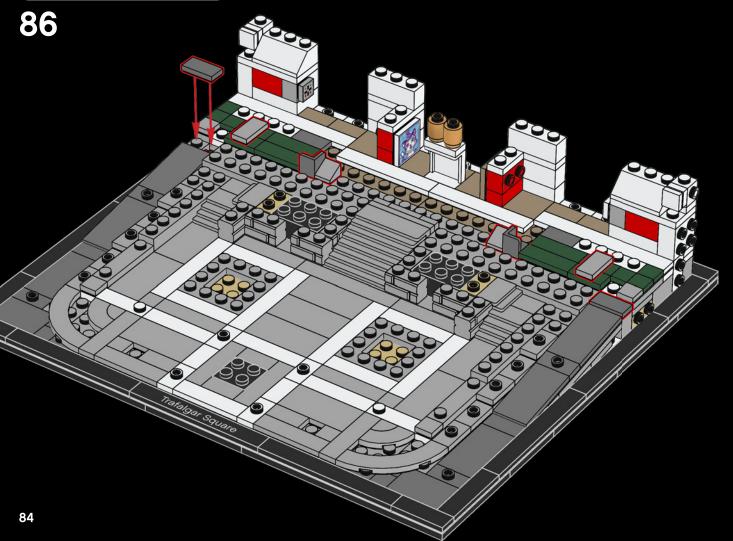


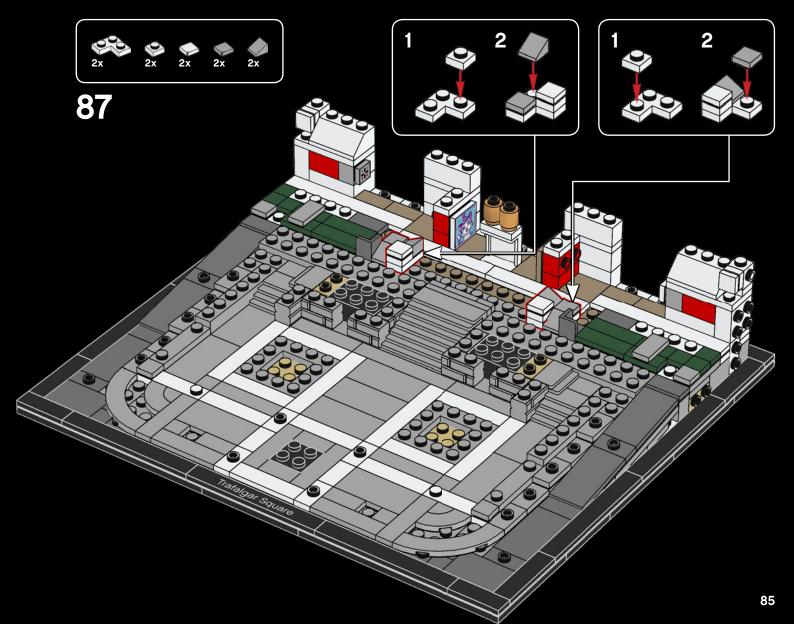


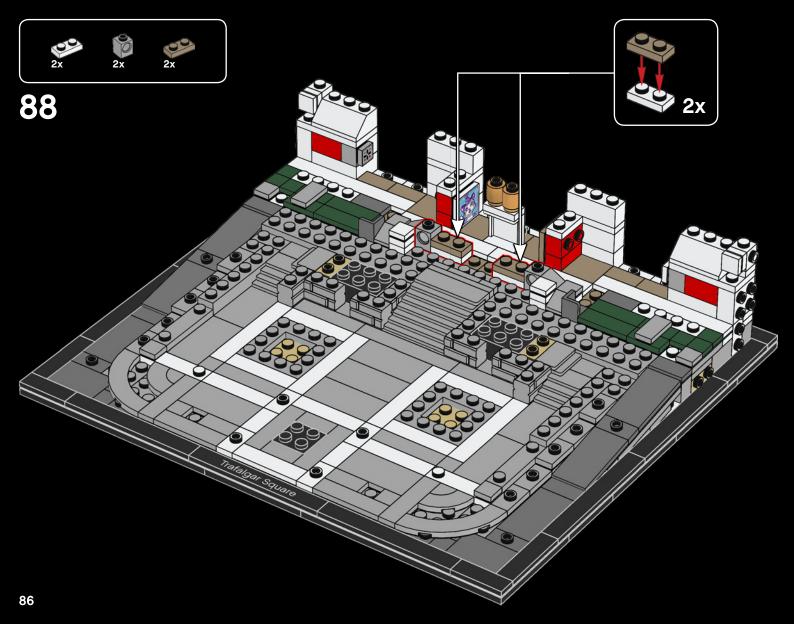


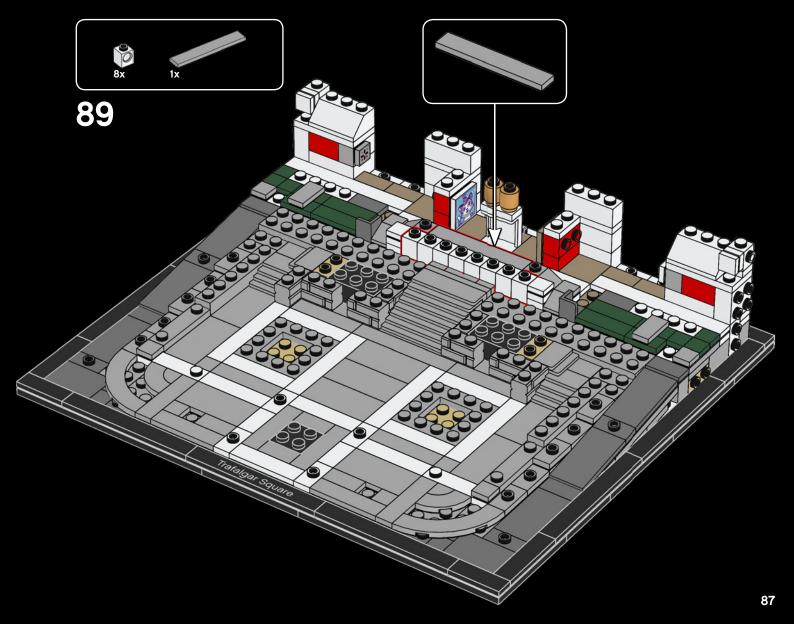


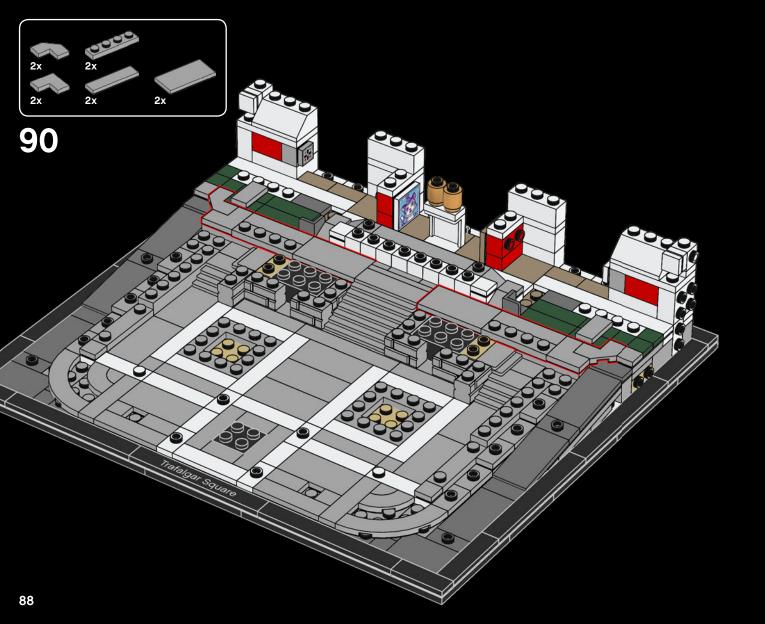


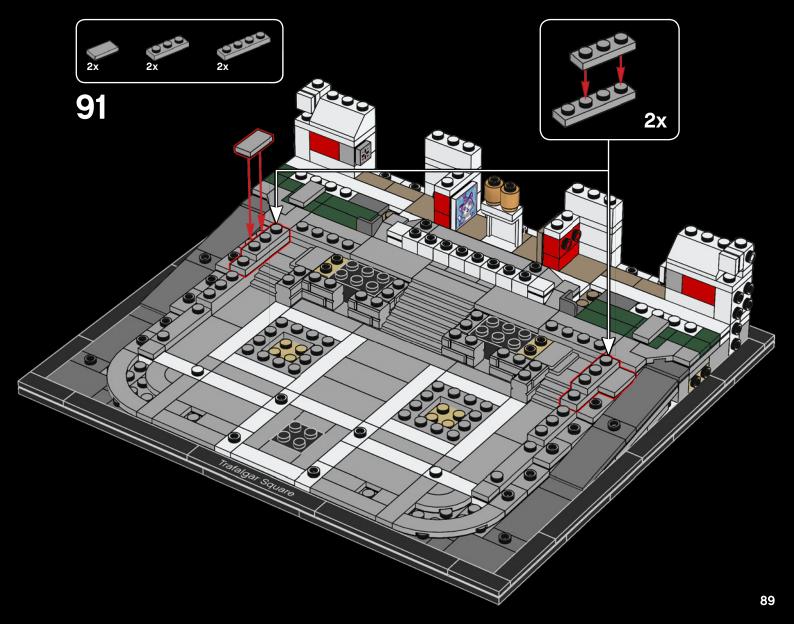


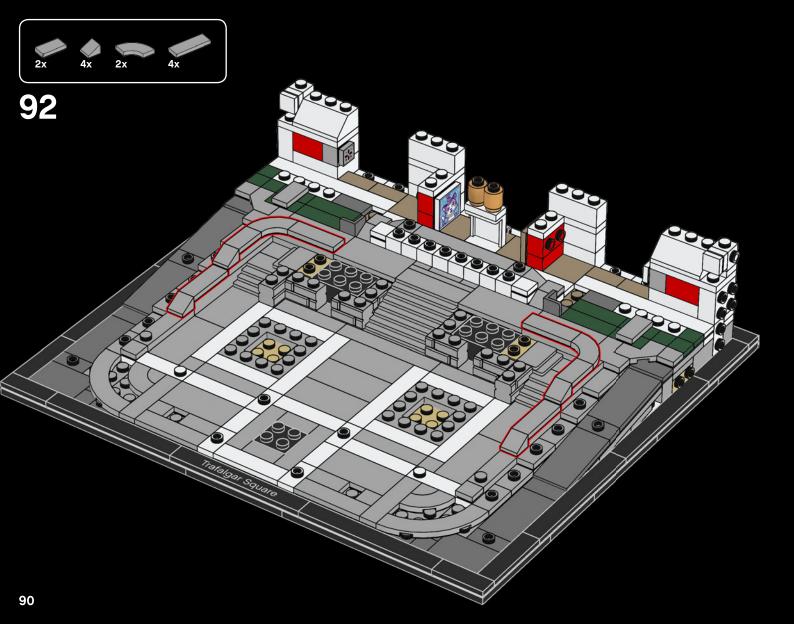


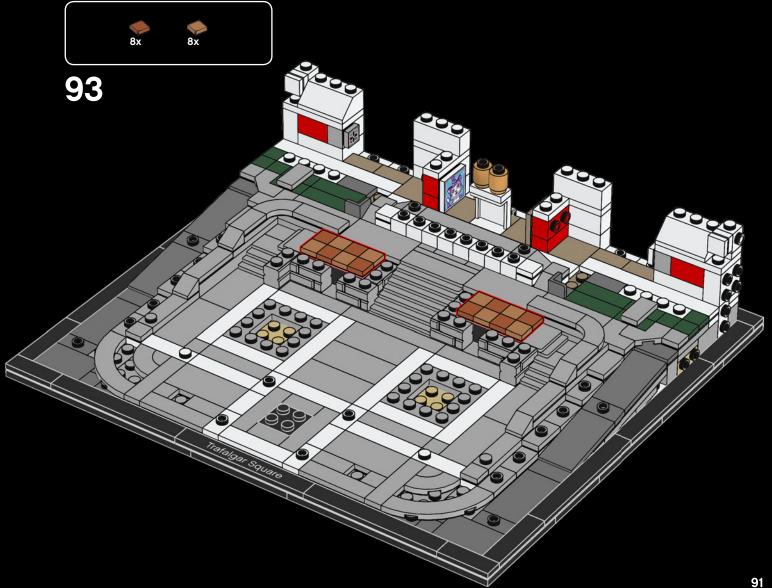


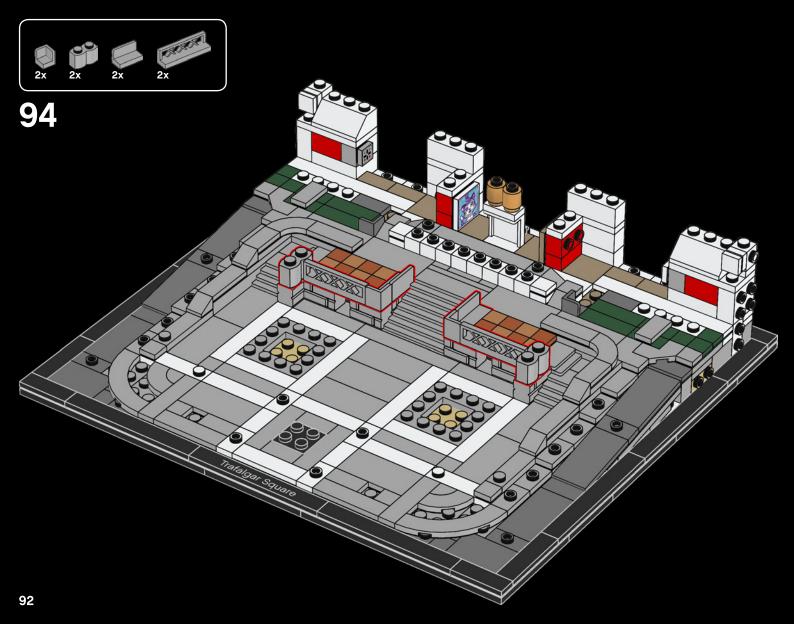


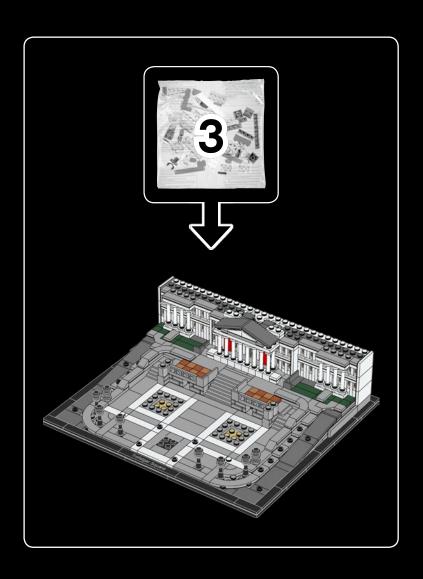


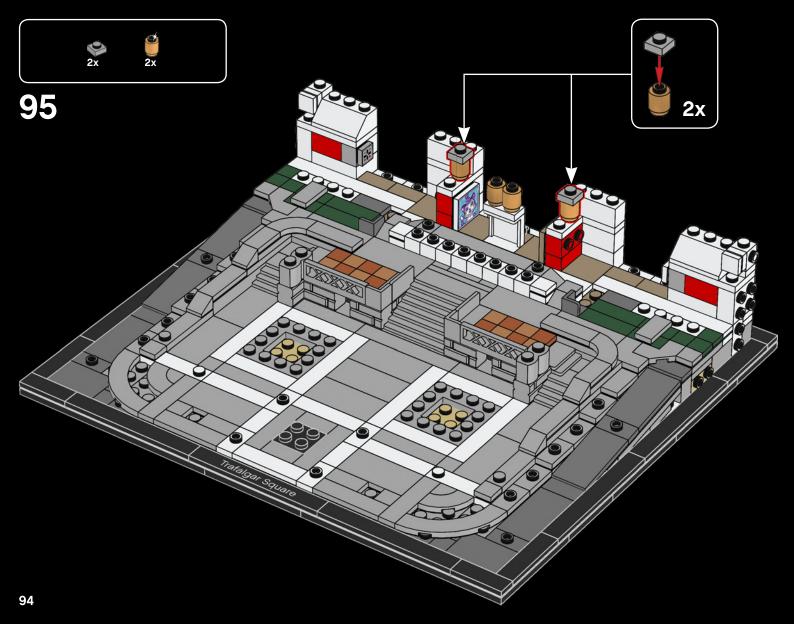


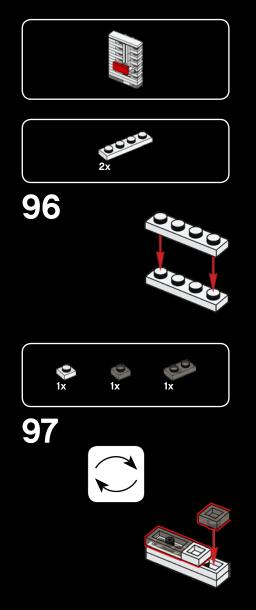


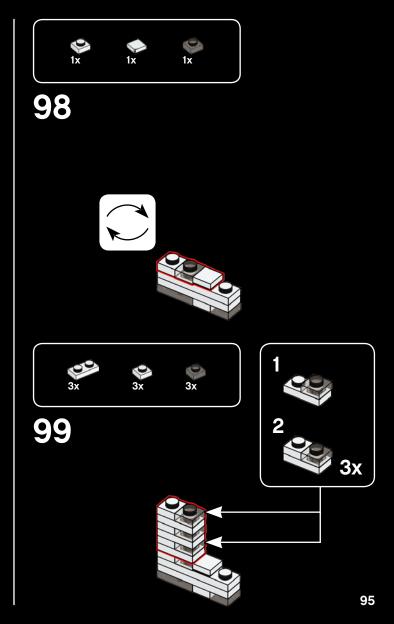


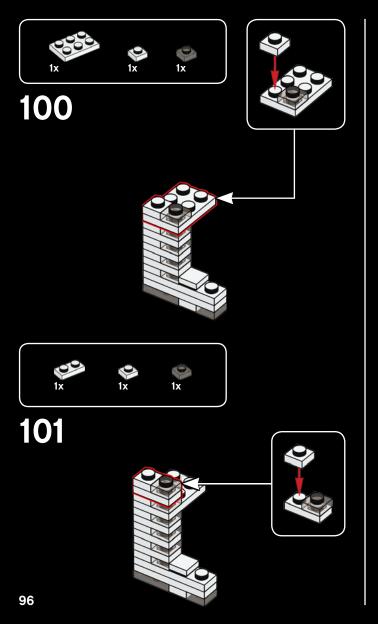




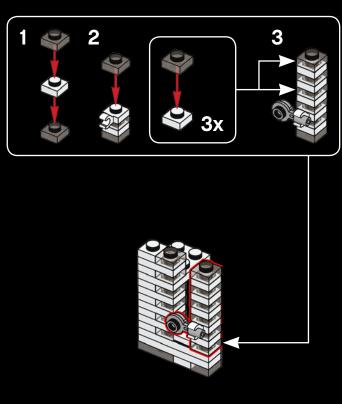




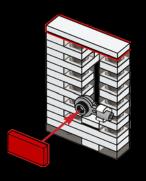


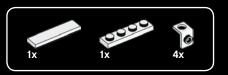


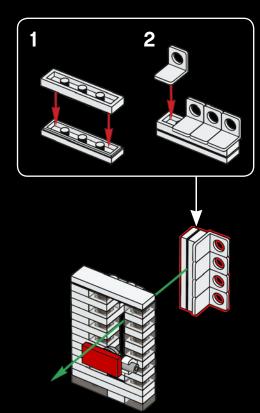


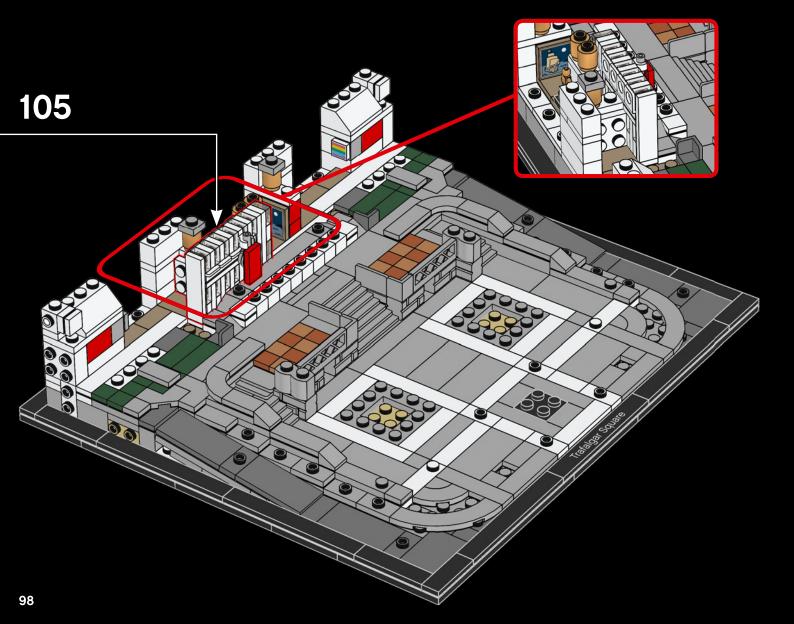


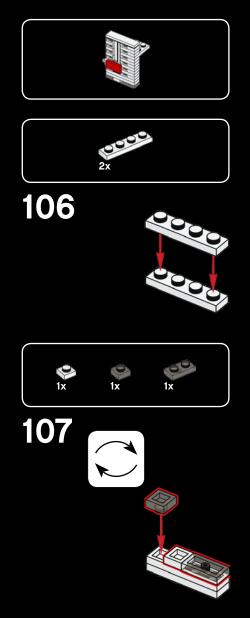


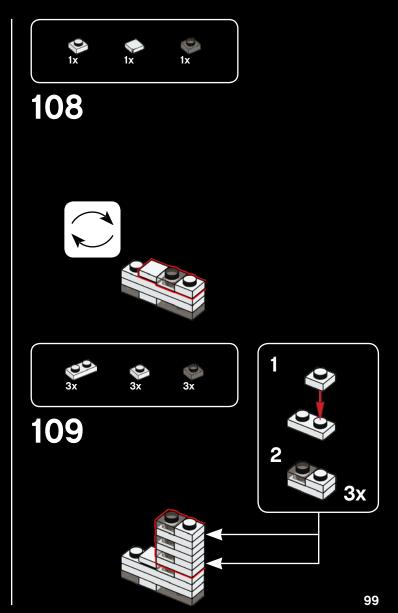


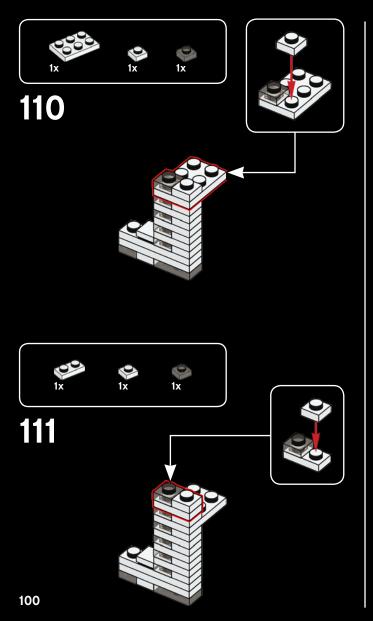




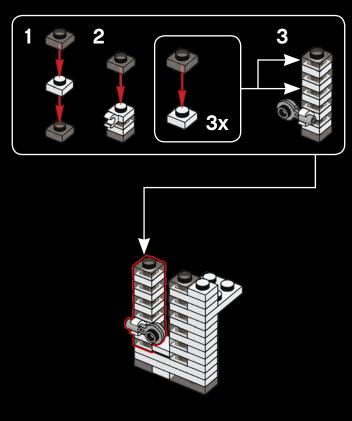




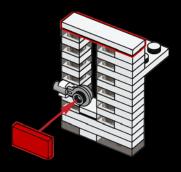


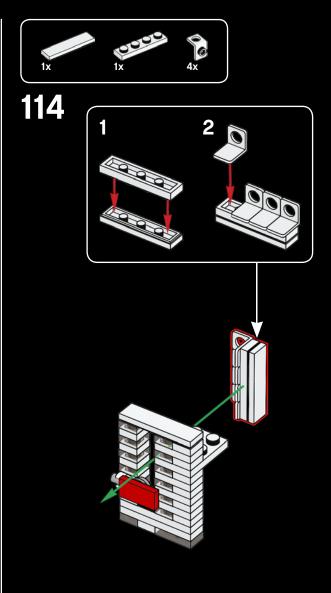


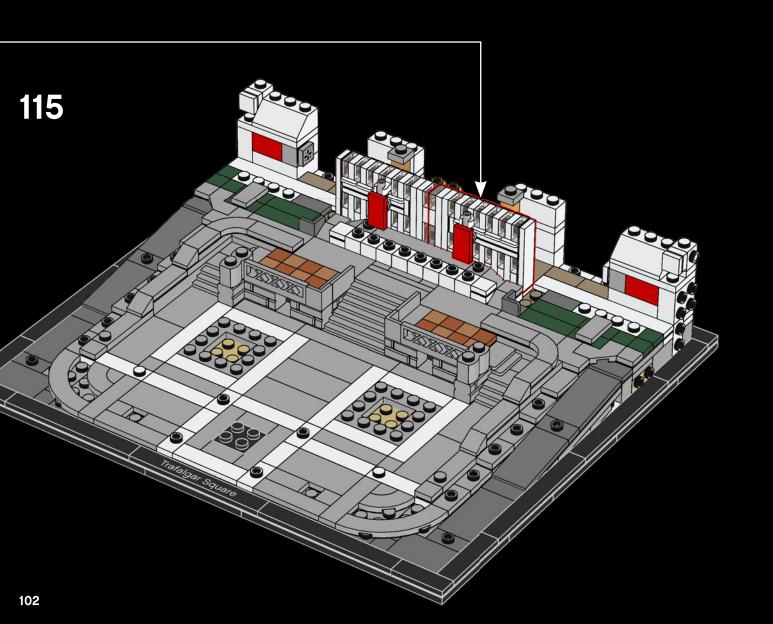


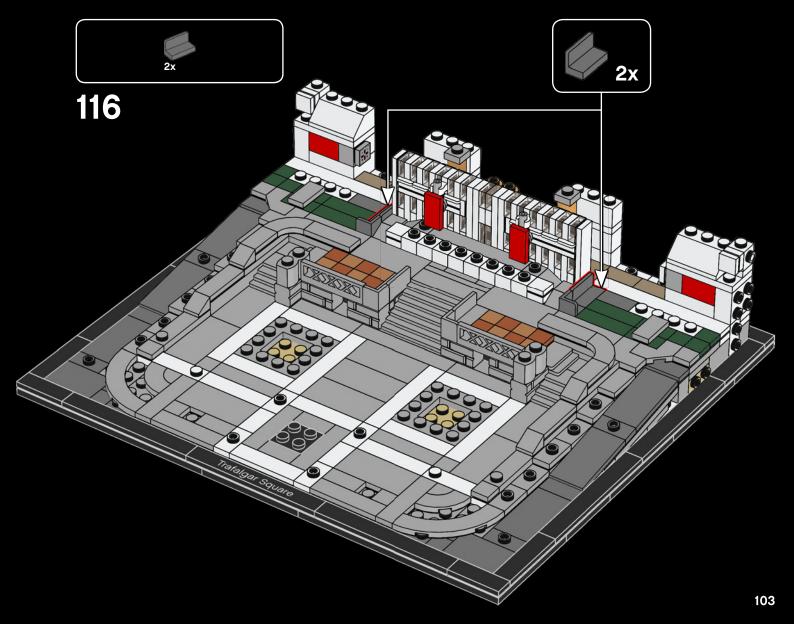


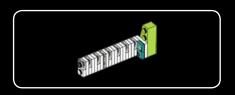








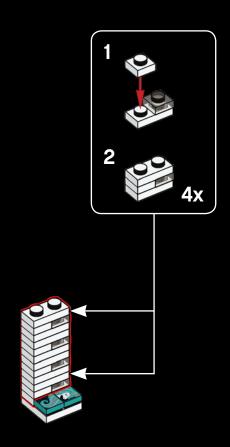






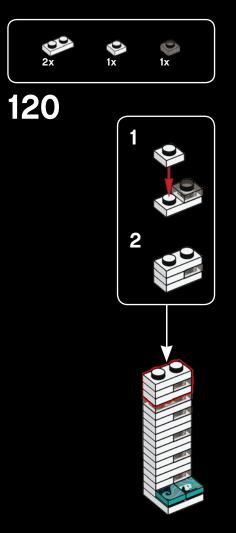




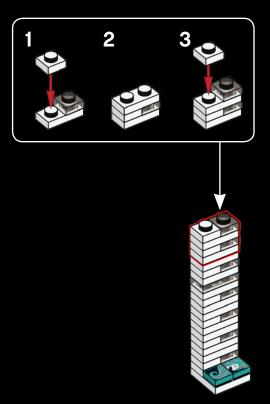


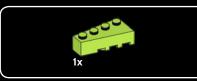


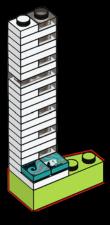


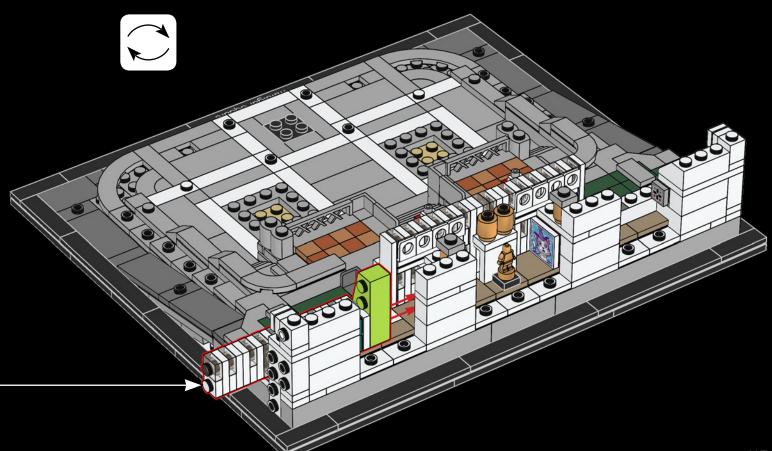


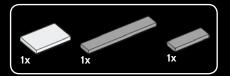


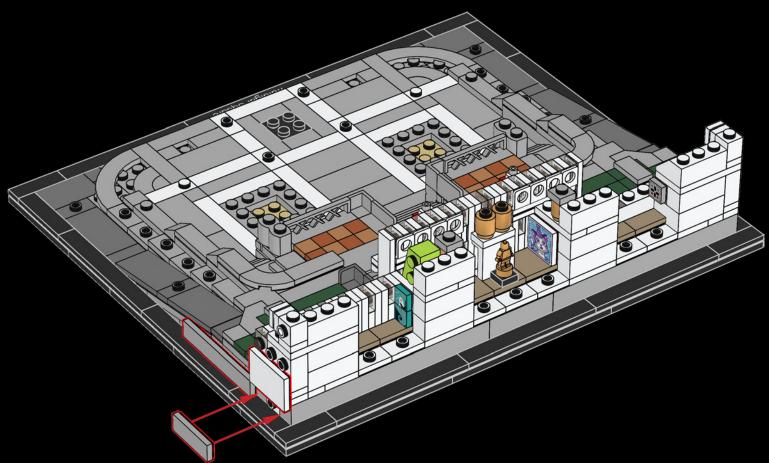








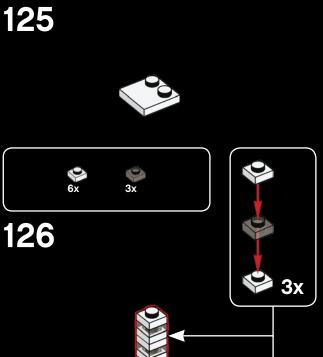


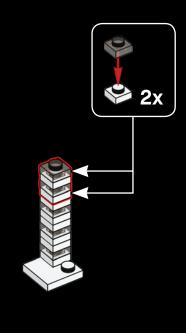




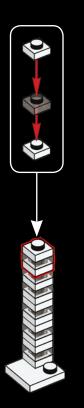




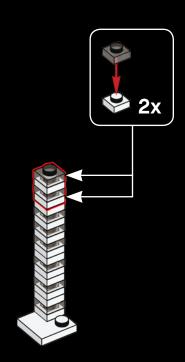


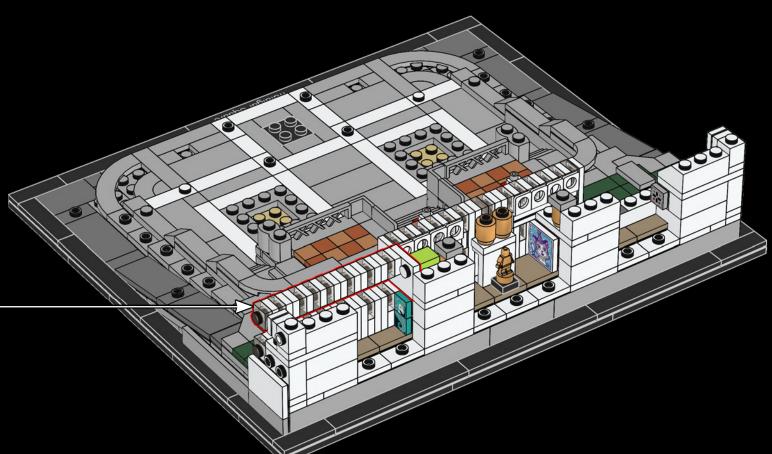


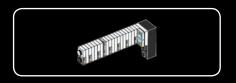




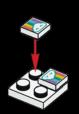


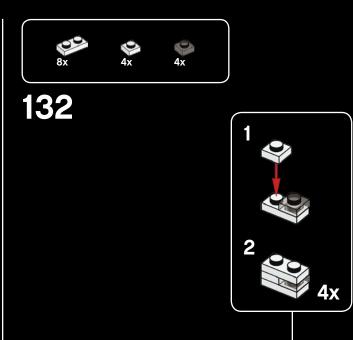






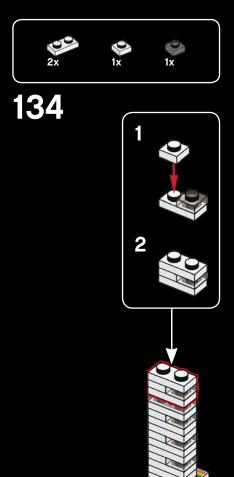




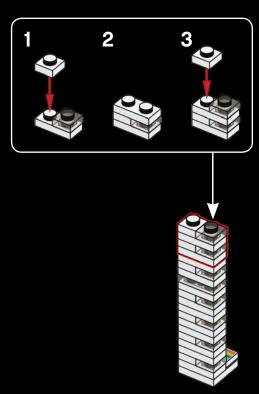


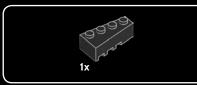




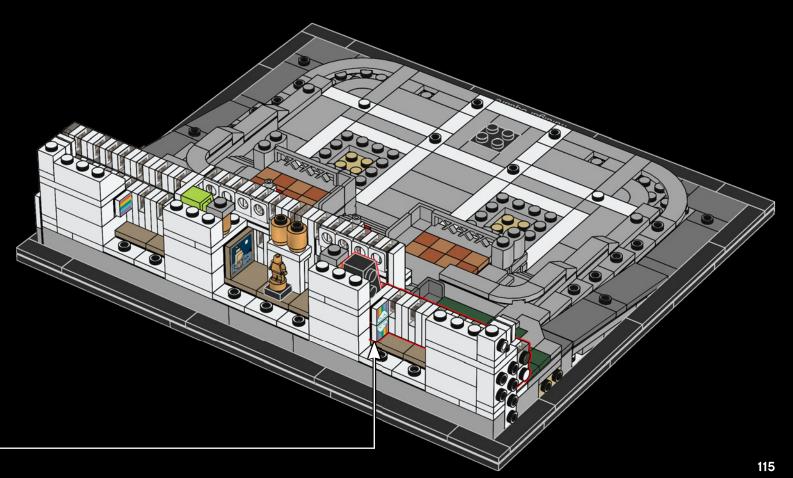


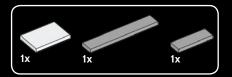


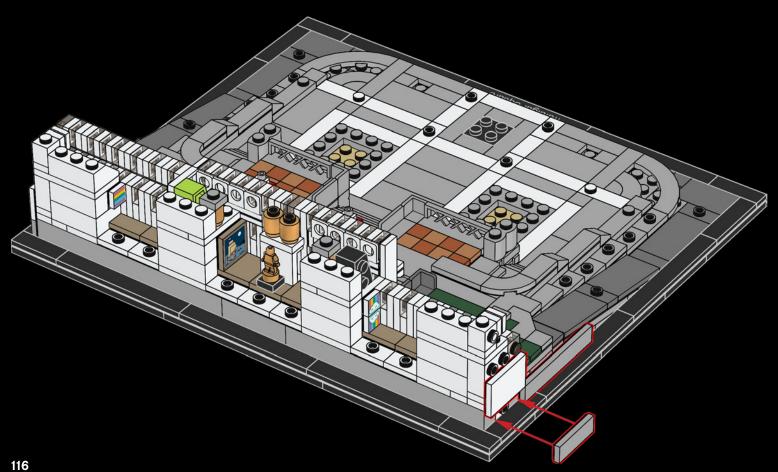


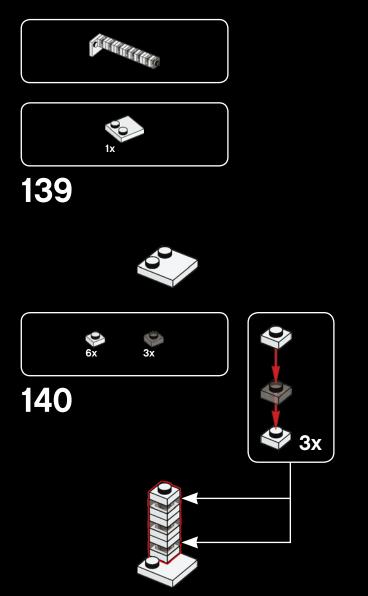




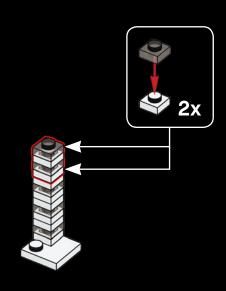




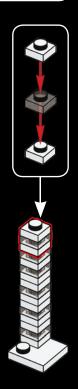




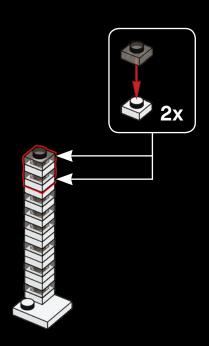


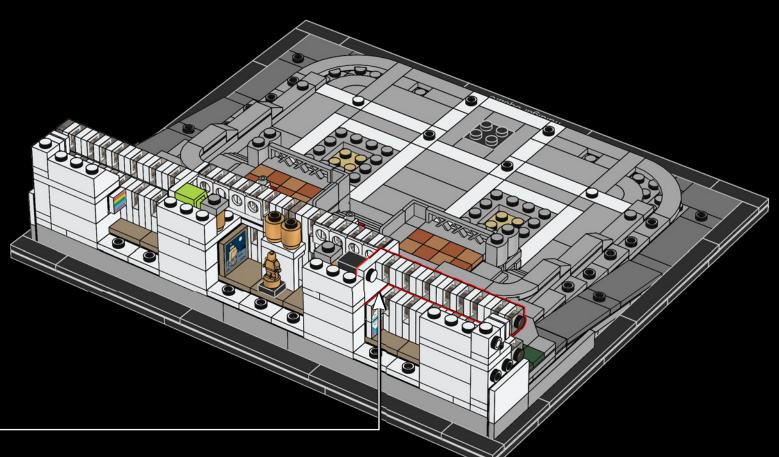




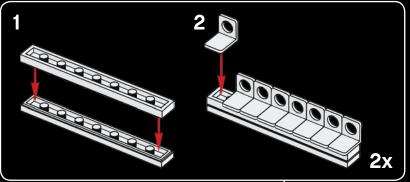


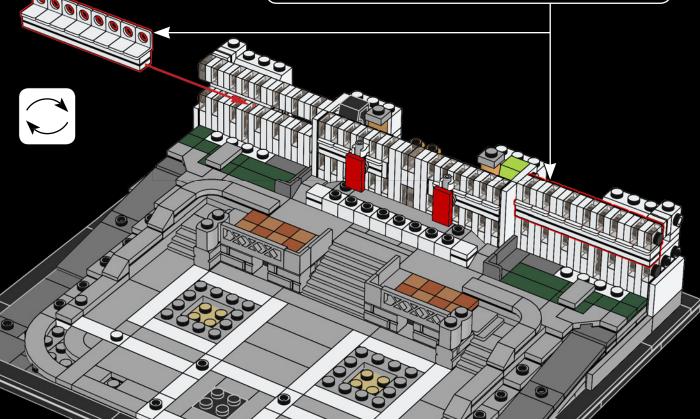


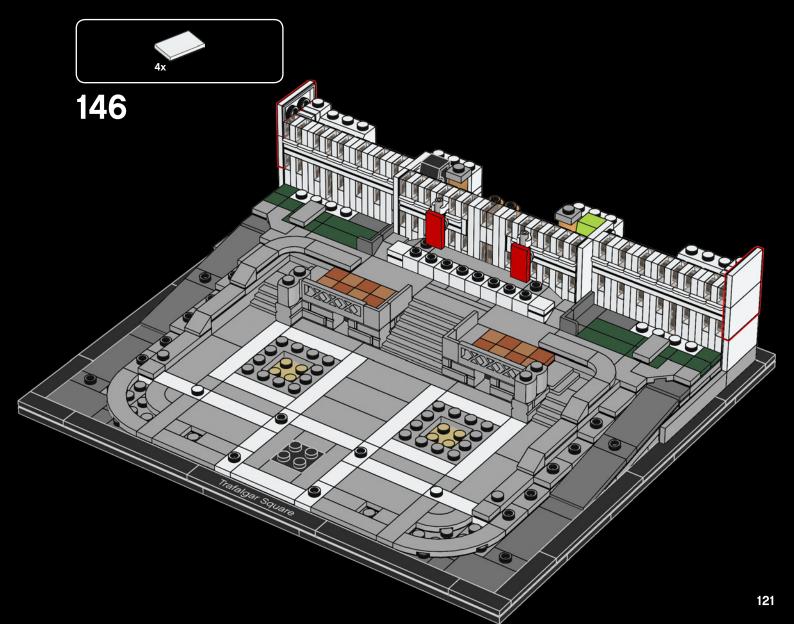


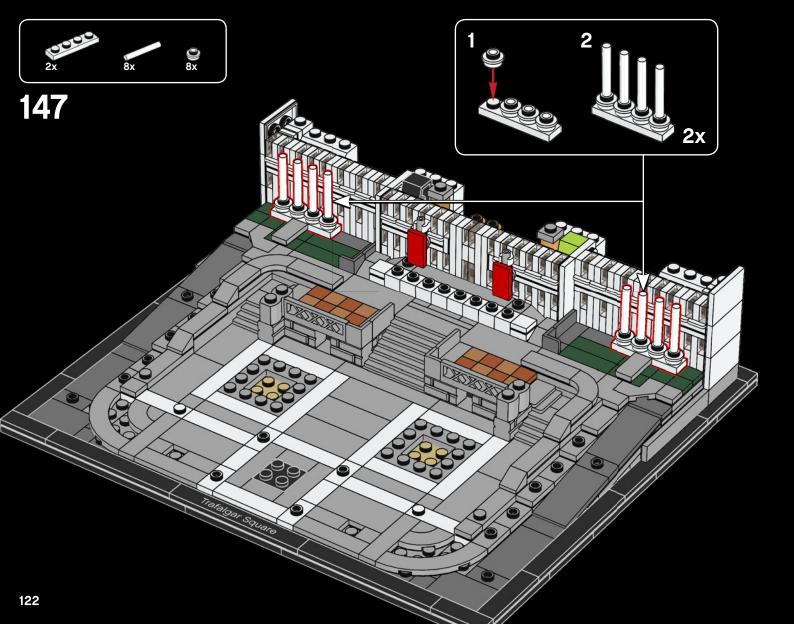


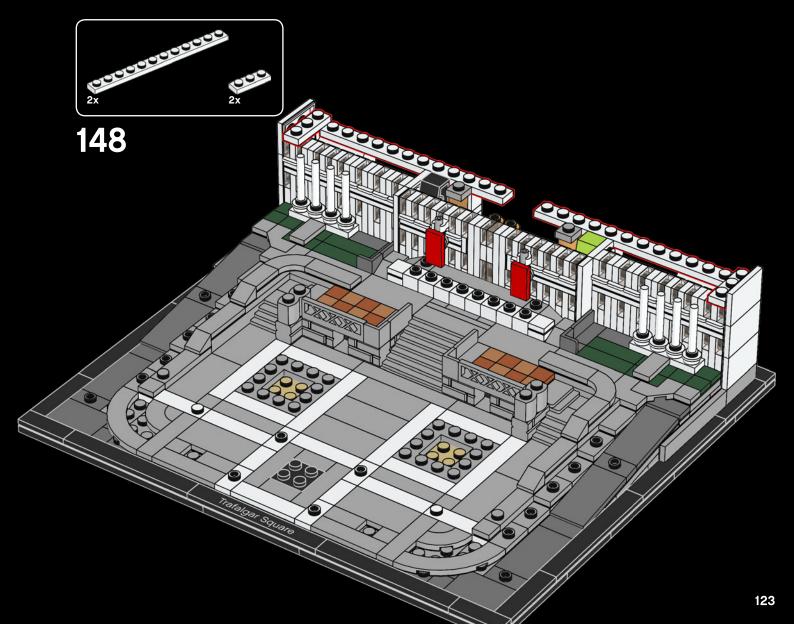


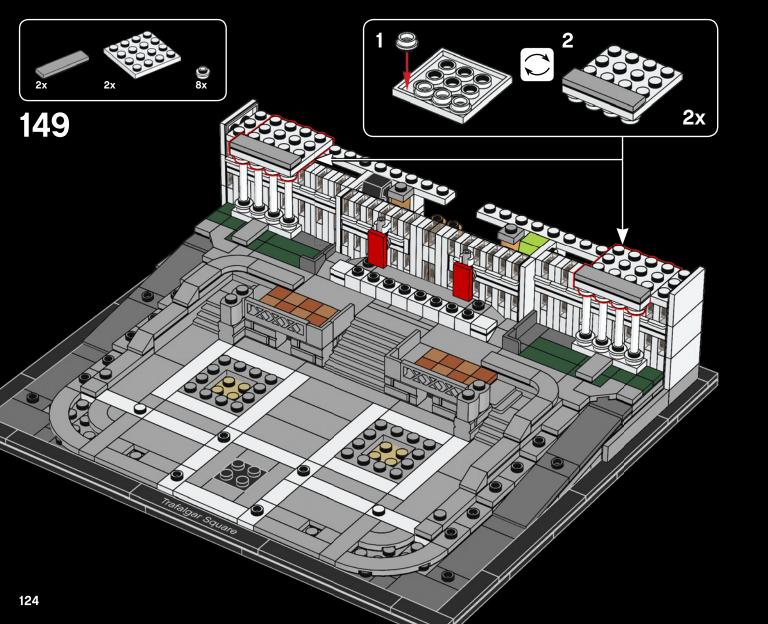


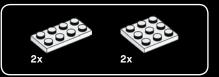


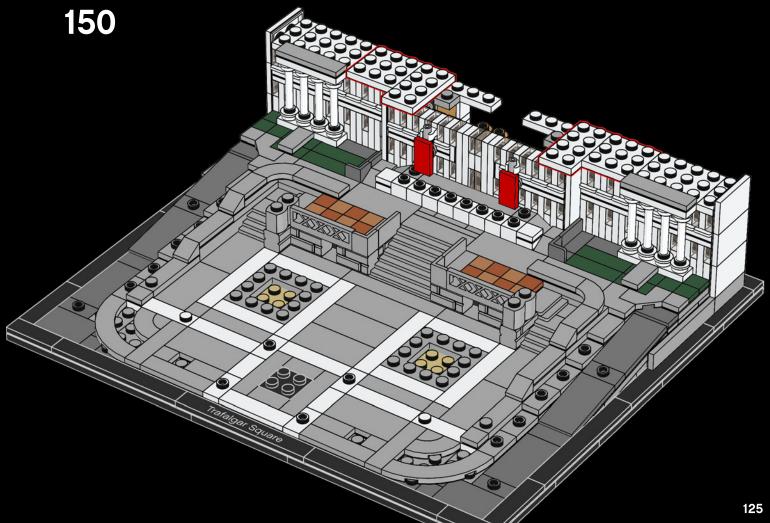


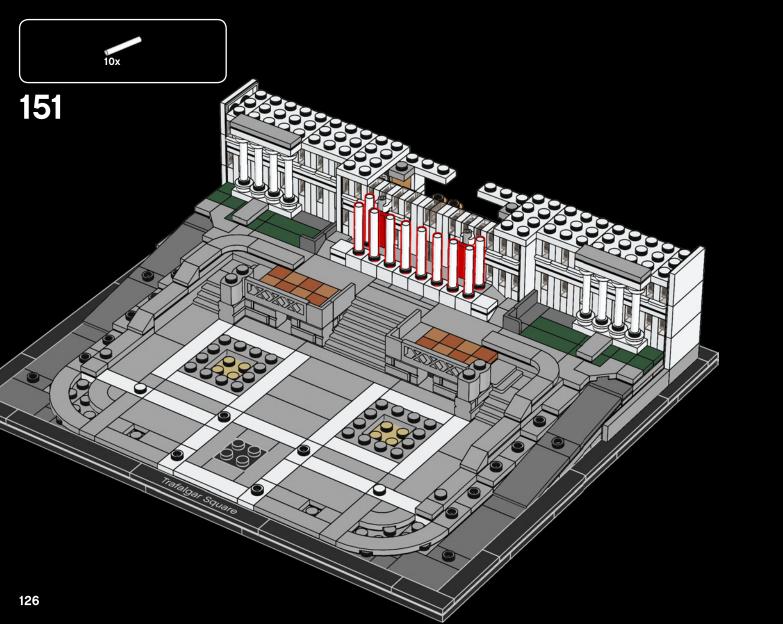




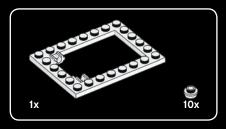


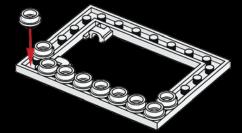




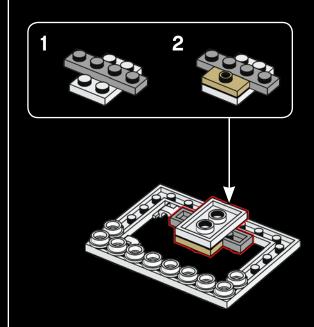




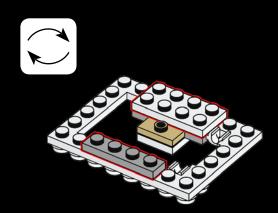




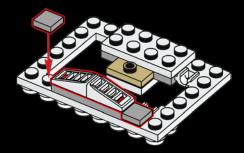


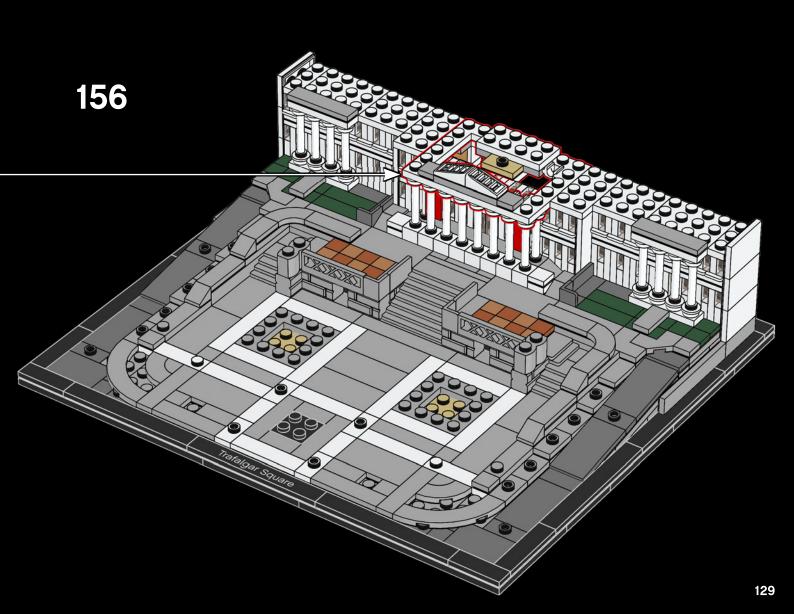


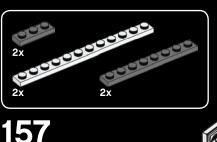


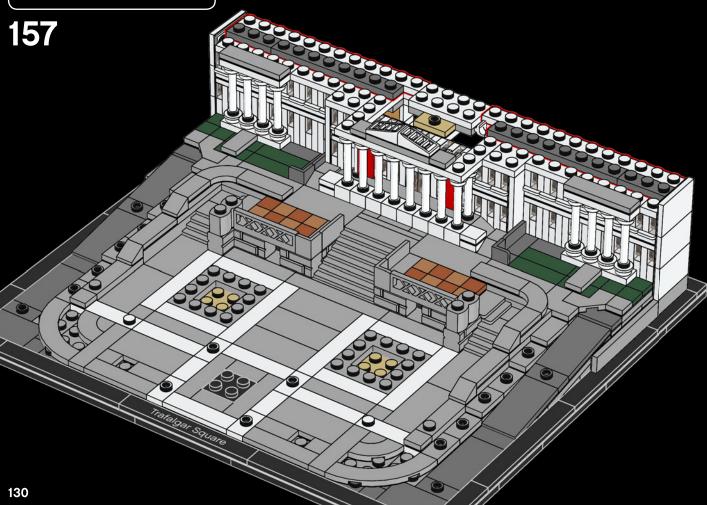


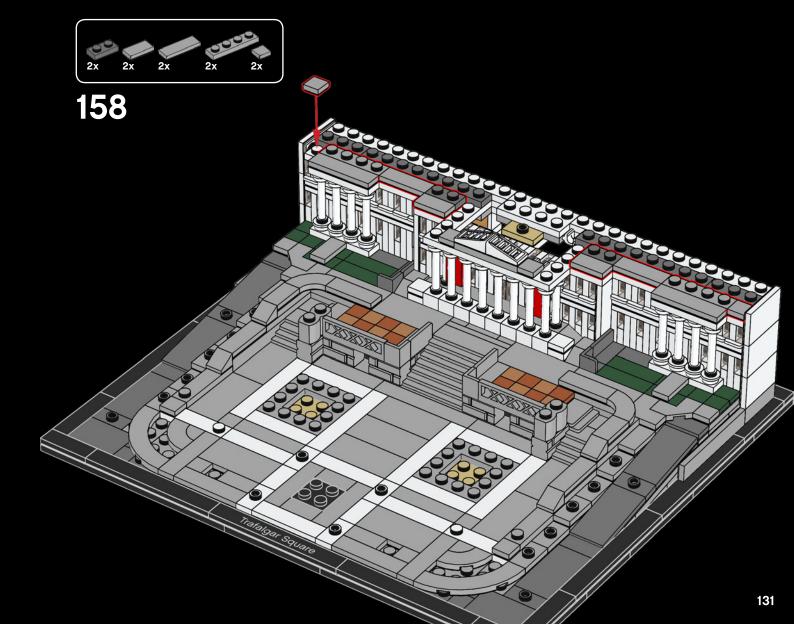






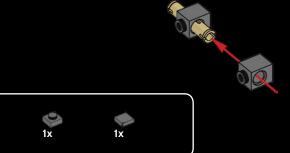


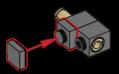




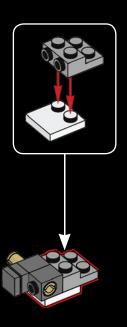




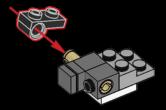


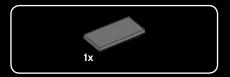




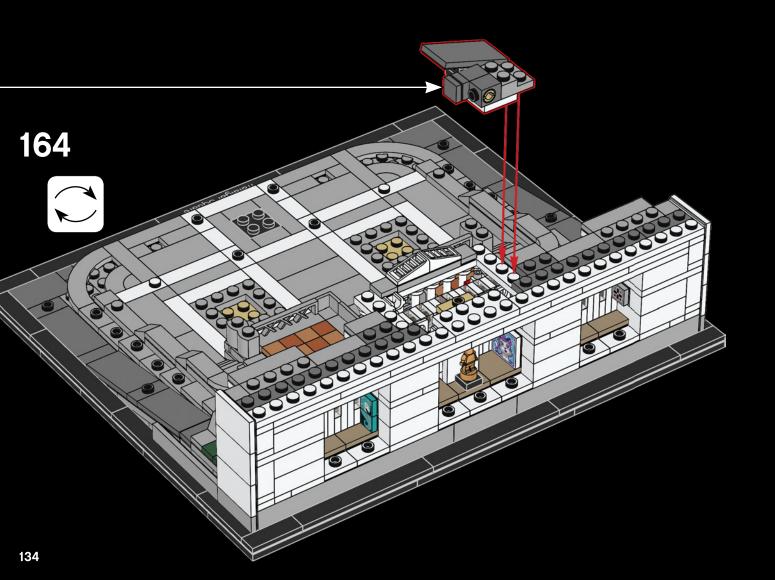






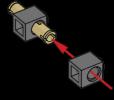




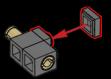




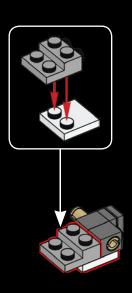




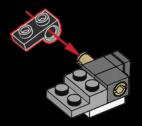






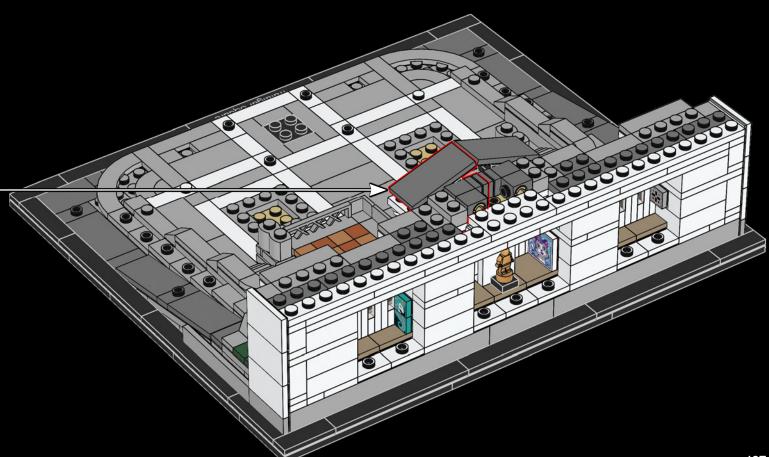


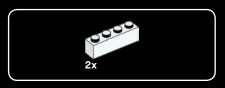


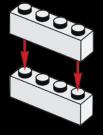






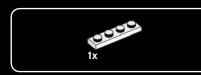


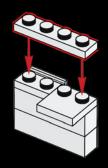




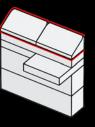


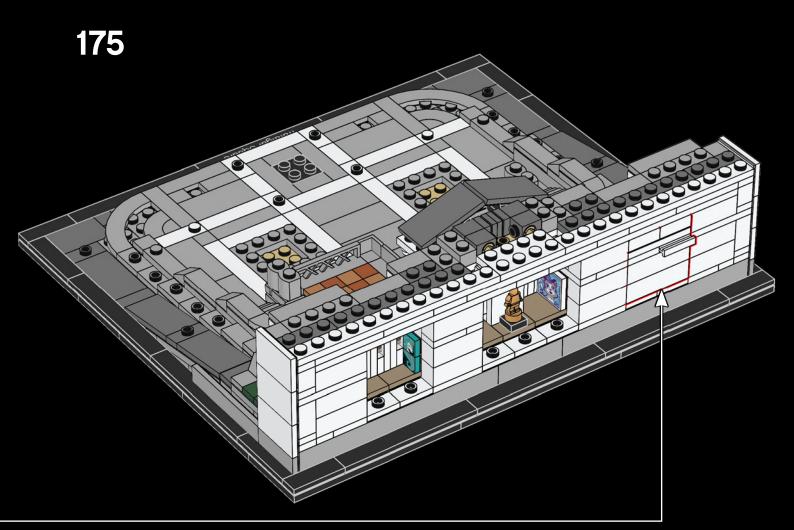


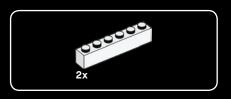


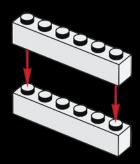




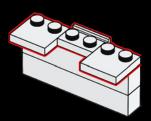


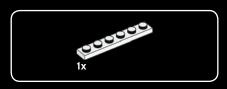


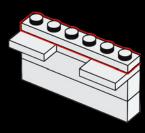




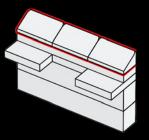


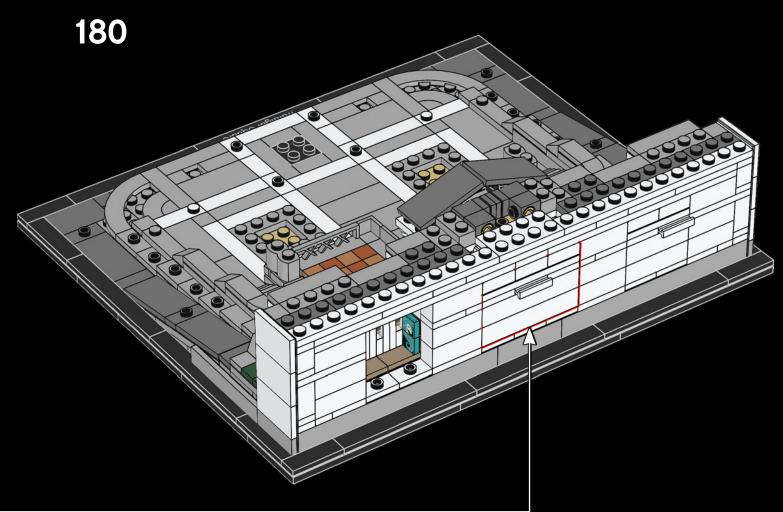


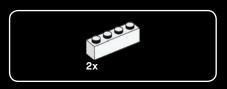


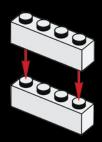






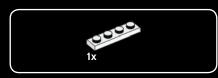


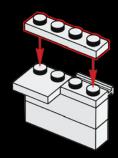




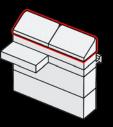


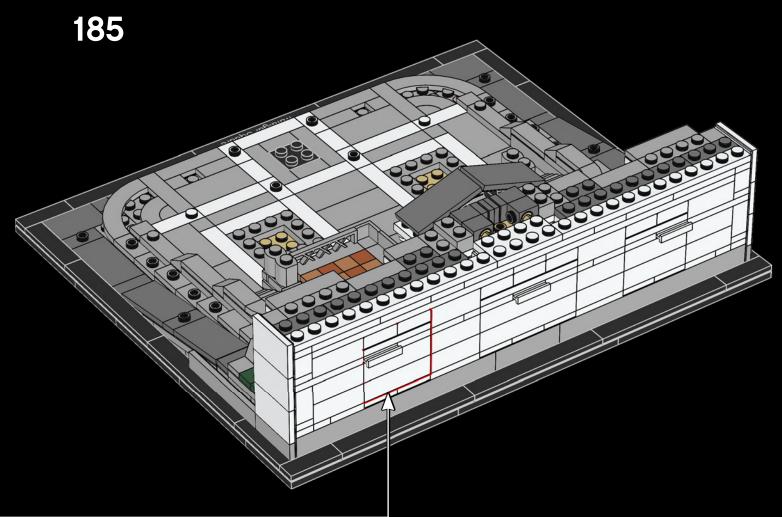


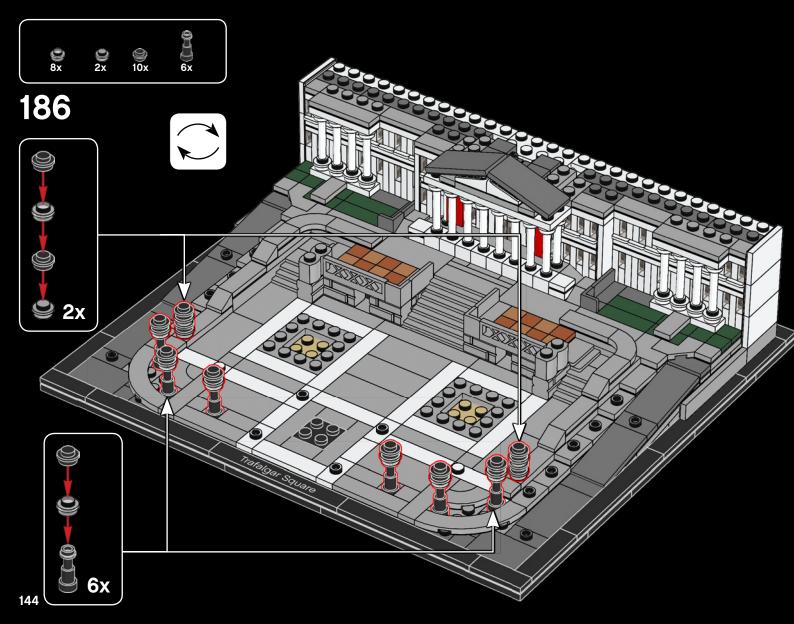


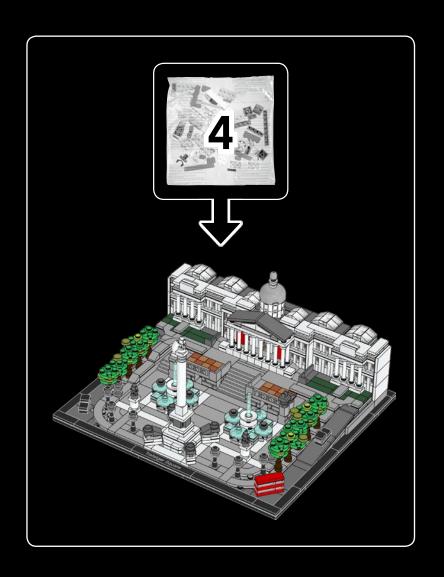


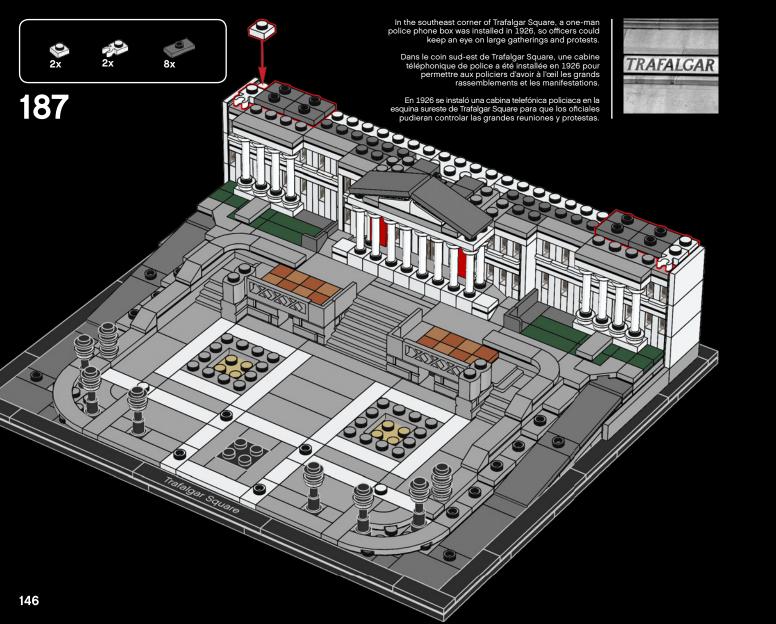


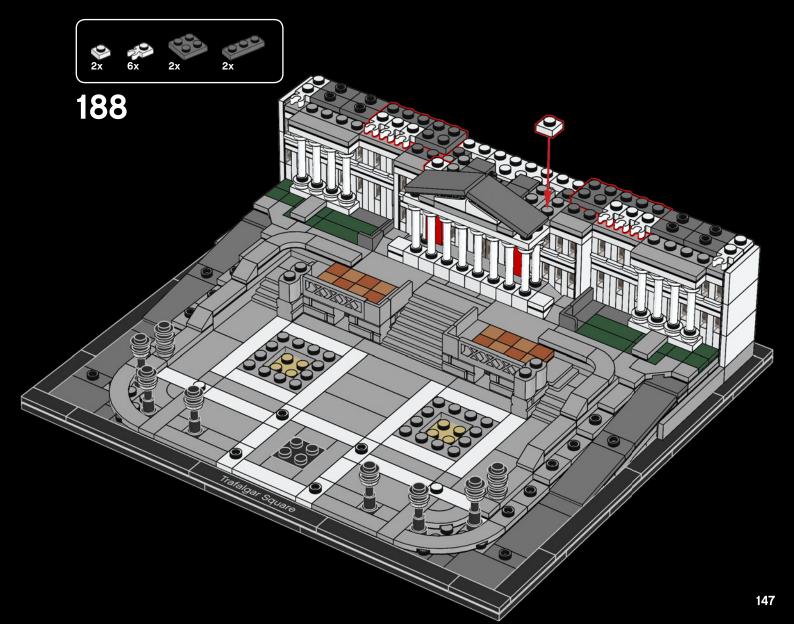


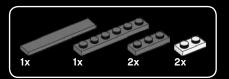


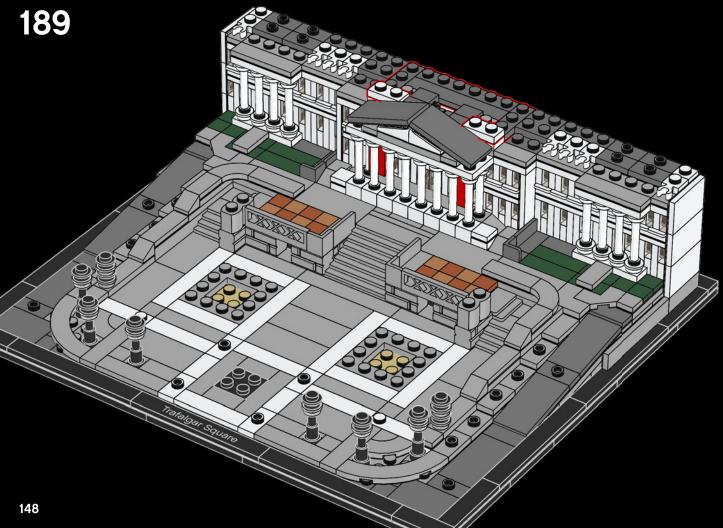


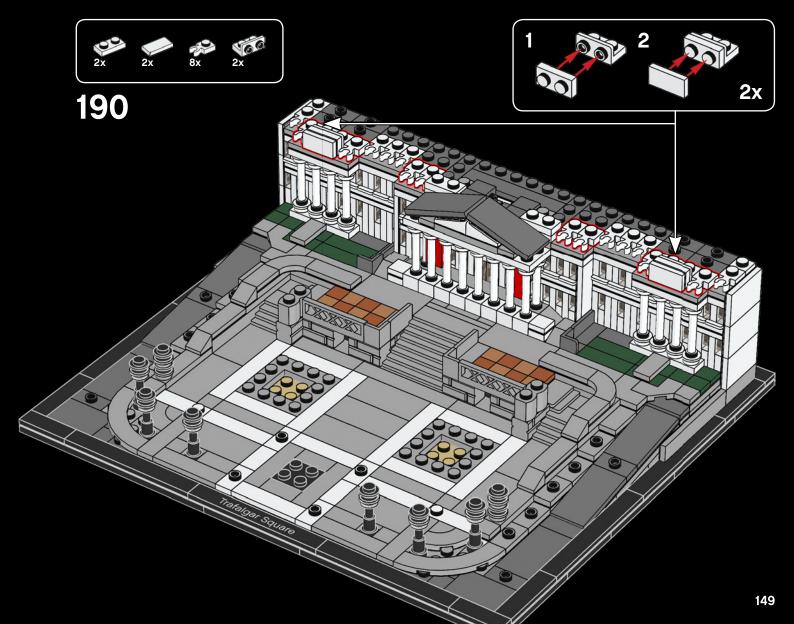


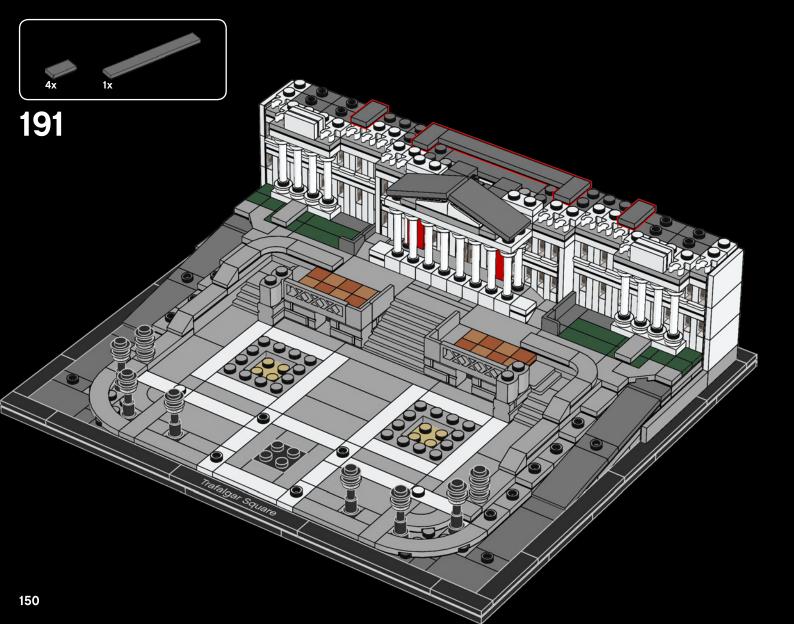


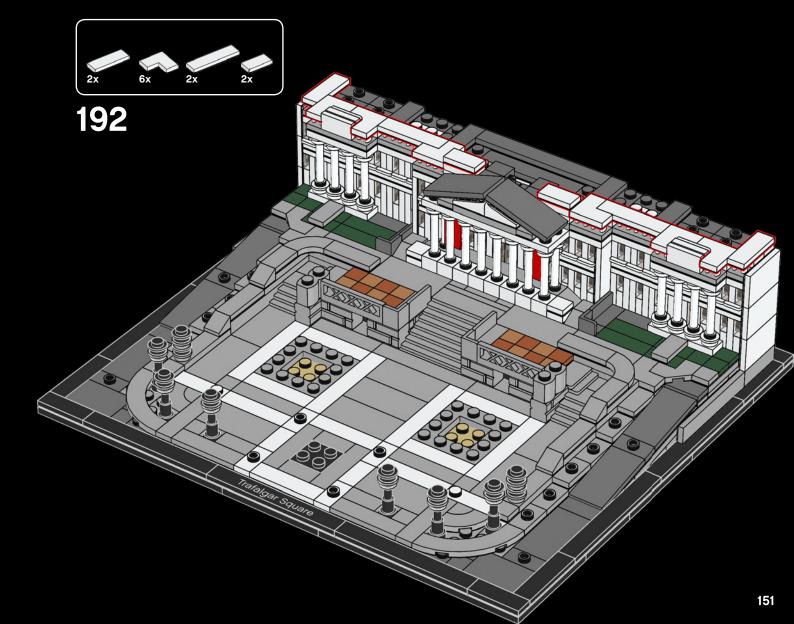


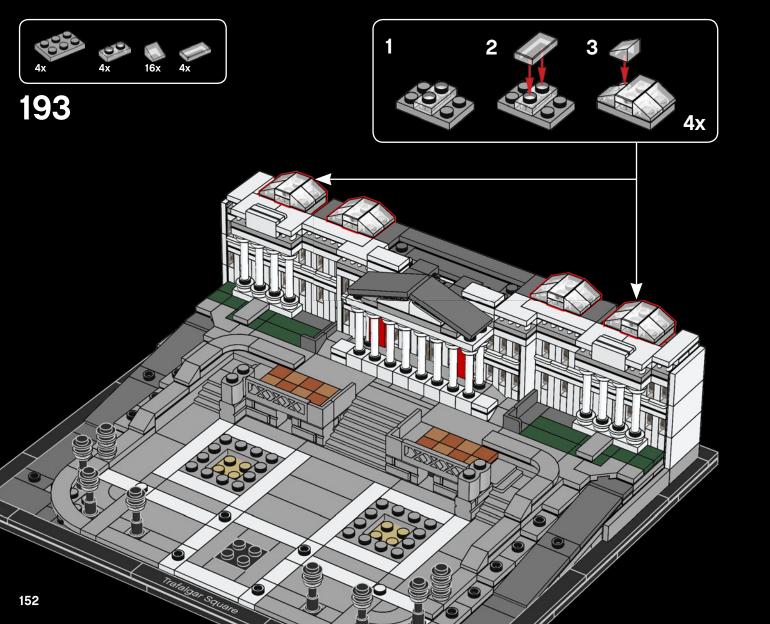


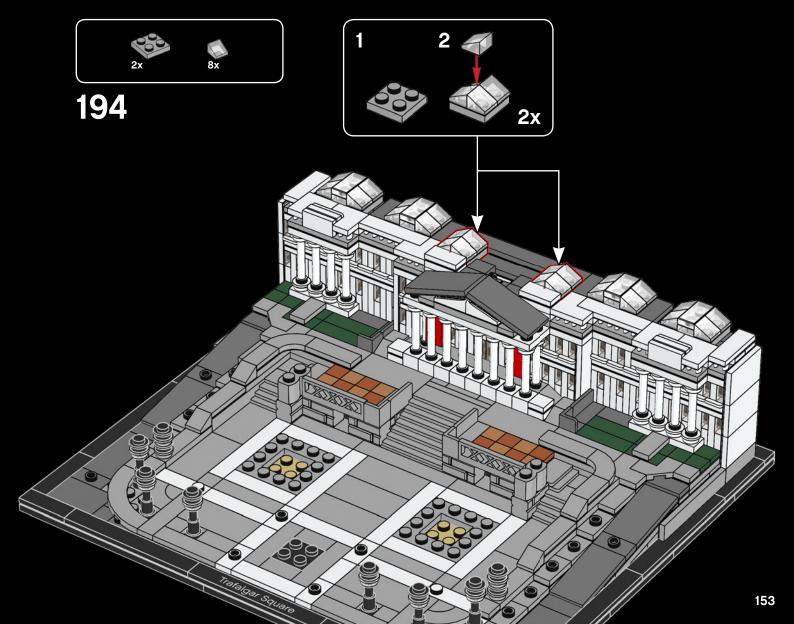




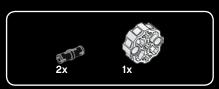












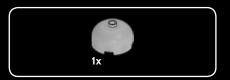






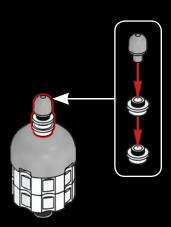




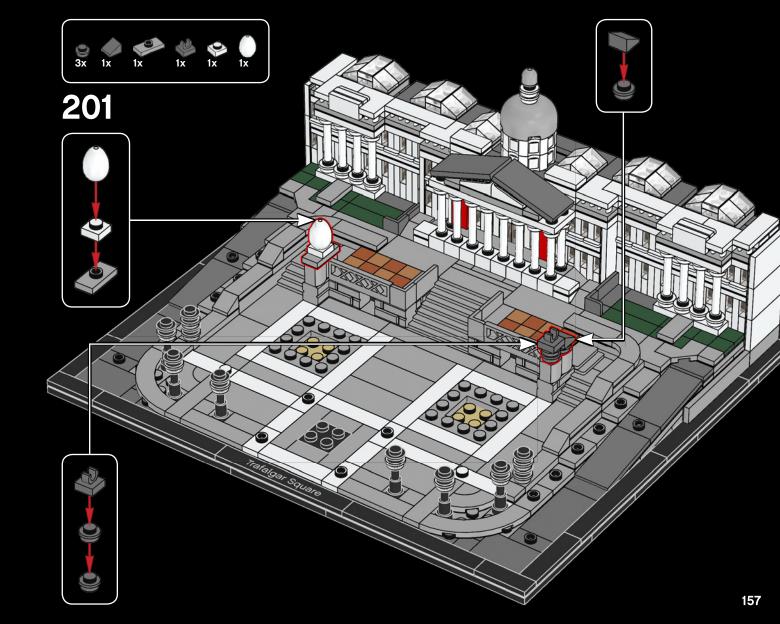




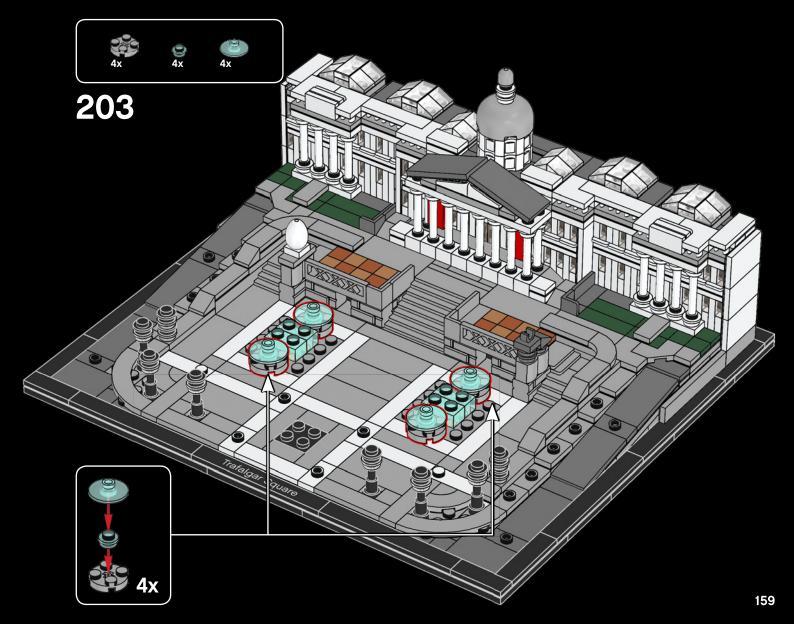


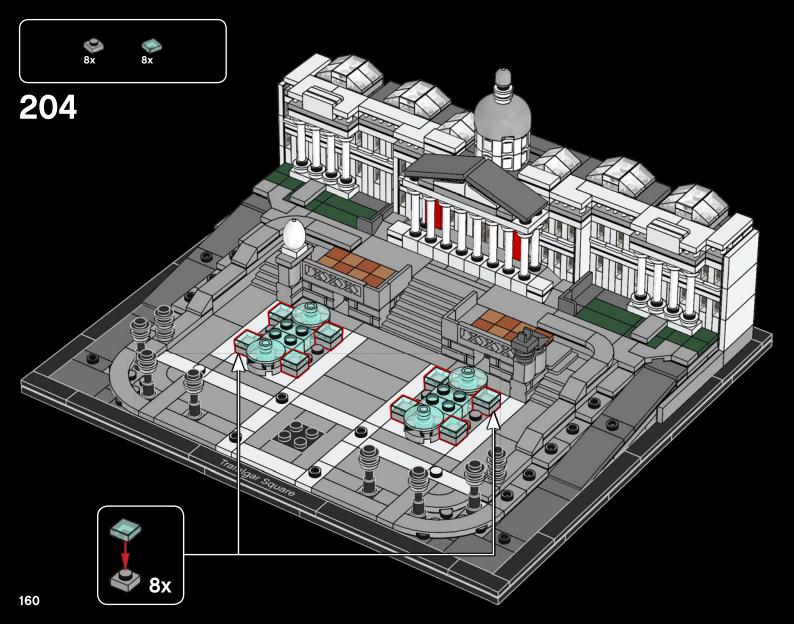






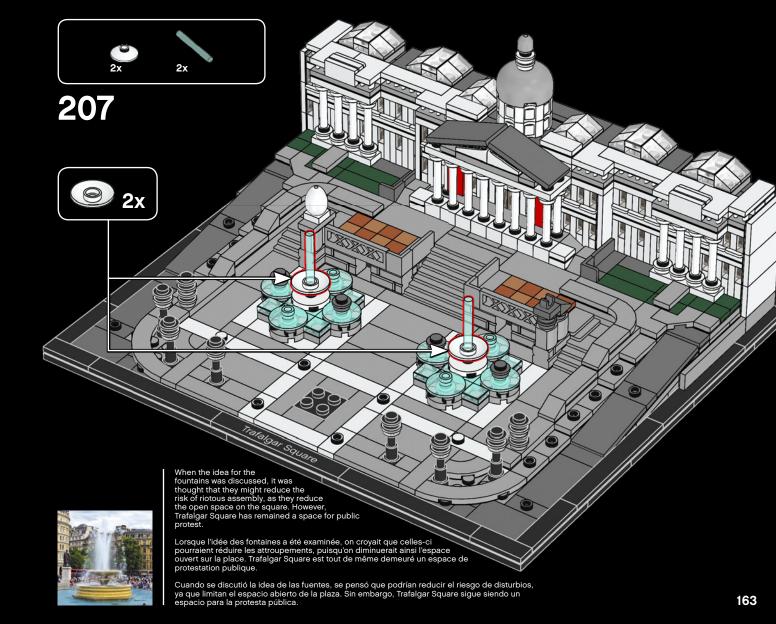


























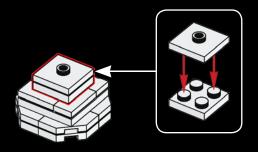




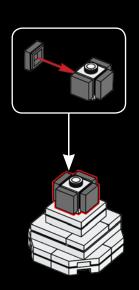


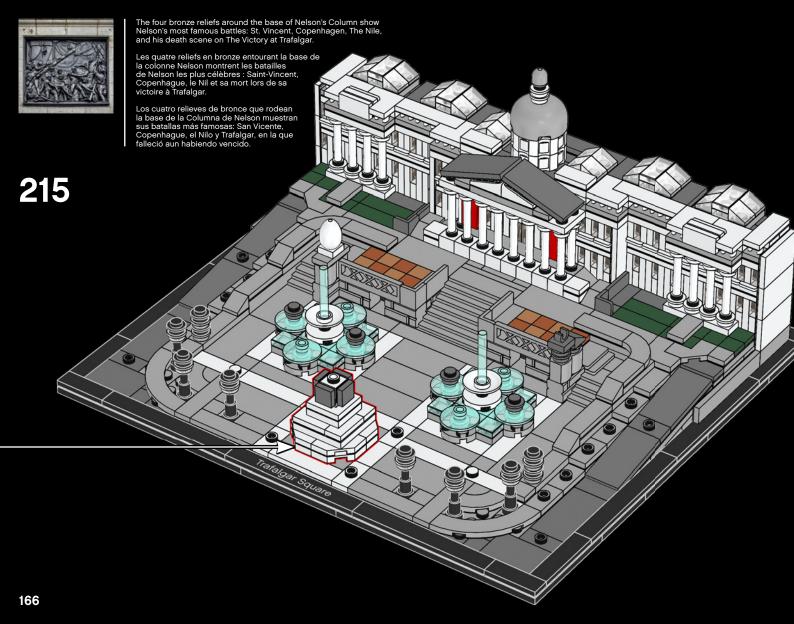






























x



The sculptor of the lions, Sir Edward Landseer, used a real lion that had died as the model, but it took so long to make the piece that the lion decomposed and thus the paws resemble a cat's more than a lion's. Also, a lion's back is actually convex, and not concave, when lying down.

falgar Square

Le sculpteur des lions, Sir Edward Landseer, a eu comme modèle un vrai lion décédé. Il lui a toutefois fallu si longtemps pour réaliser l'œuvre, que le lion s'est décomposé. C'est pour cette raison que les pattes ressemblent davantage à celles d'un chat qu'à celles d'un lion. De plus, le dos d'un lion couché est convexe, et non concave.

El escultor de los leones, Sir Edward Landseer, usó como modelo un león de verdad que había muerto, pero se tardó tanto en confeccionar la pieza que el león se descompuso, por lo que las garras parecen más las de un gato que las de un león. Además, la espalda de un león recostado, en realidad, es convexa y no cóncava.







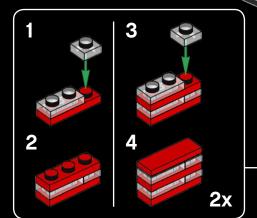


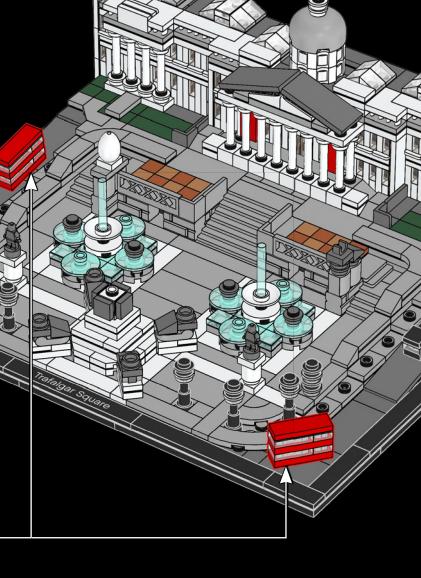


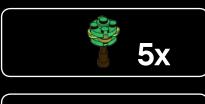
17 bus routes pass around the square, making it a central hub of London traffic.

Dix-sept lignes d'autobus circulent autour de la place, ce qui en fait une plaque tournante du trafic de Londres.

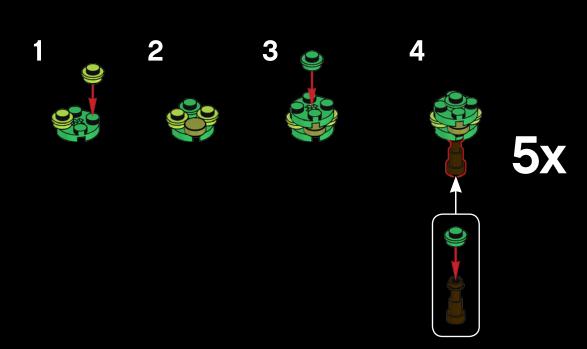
17 líneas de autobús pasan alrededor de la plaza, lo que la convierte en un eje clave del tránsito londinense.

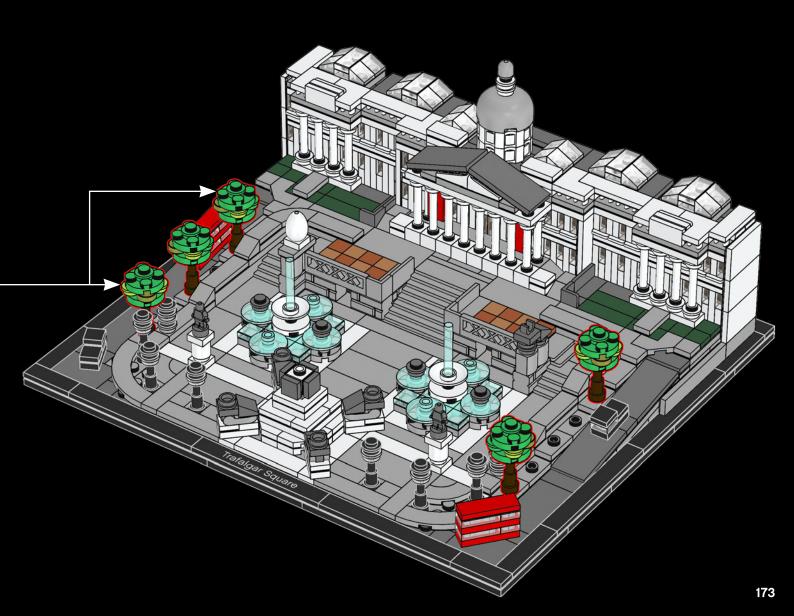




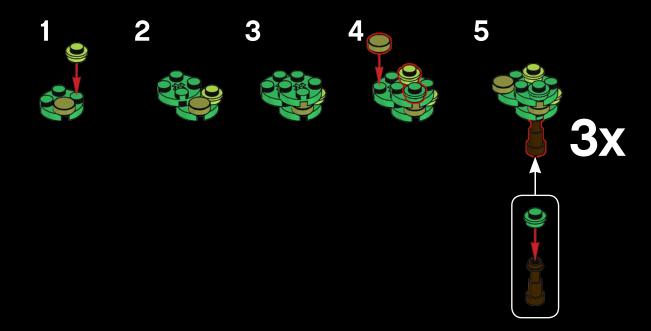






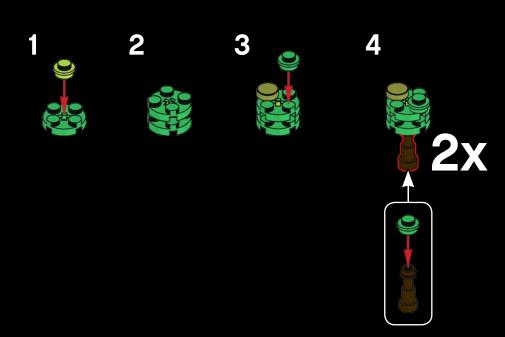




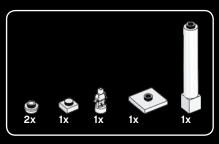


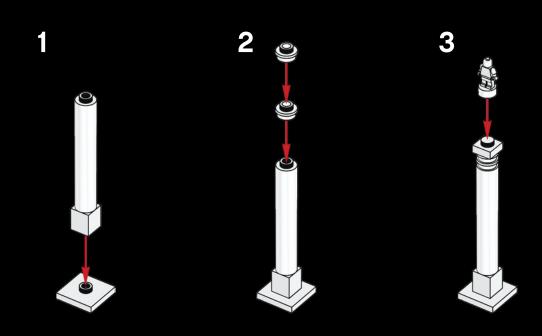
















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LEGO® Architecture

The LEGO® Architecture series creatively captures the essence of many of the world's most iconic landmarks while giving you an enjoyable and engaging LEGO building experience.

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La série LEGO® Architecture capture l'essence de nombreux monuments parmi les plus célèbres du monde tout en vous offrant une expérience agréable et stimulante de construction LEGO.

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Chaque ensemble LEGO Architecture est conçu pour être exposé. Construire votre modèle et l'exposer sur votre bureau, une bibliothèque ou une tablette vous fera voyager à chaque coup d'œil, bien plus qu'une simple photo ne pourrait le faire.

La línea LEGO® Architecture captura con creatividad la esencia de muchos de los monumentos más populares del mundo y pone a tu alcance una experiencia de construcción gratificante y cautivadora con el sello característico de LEGO.

Ya sea que sientas atracción por los viajes, el diseño, la historia o la arquitectura, estos sets expresan físicamente tus recuerdos de aquel fantástico viaje al extranjero, ese famoso edificio que conoces tan bien o la ciudad que sueñas con visitar algún día.

Todos los sets LEGO Architecture están diseñados para decorar. Mucho más que una simple fotografía, construir y exponer un modelo en tu escritorio, un librero o una repisa te traslada a otro lugar al admirar las vistas.

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Adam Reed Tucker is the co-developer of the LEGO Architecture product line.

Adam Reed Tucker est le codéveloppeur de la gamme de produits LEGO Architecture.

Adam Reed Tucker es el codesarrollador de la línea de productos LEGO Architecture.



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Celebra el mundo de la arquitectura y colecciona todos los modelos

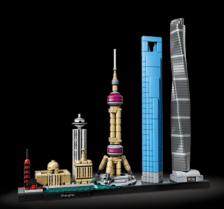






21042 Statue of Liberty

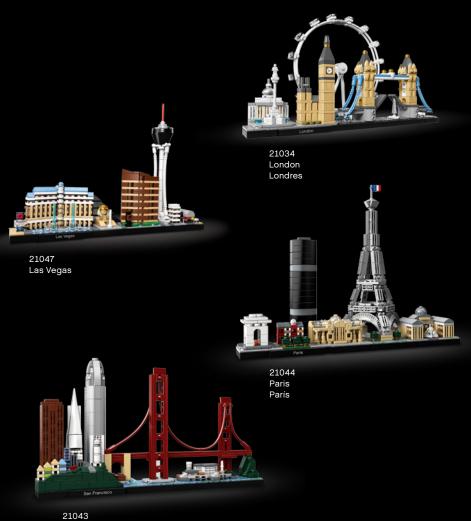
La statue de la Liberté Estatua de la Libertad



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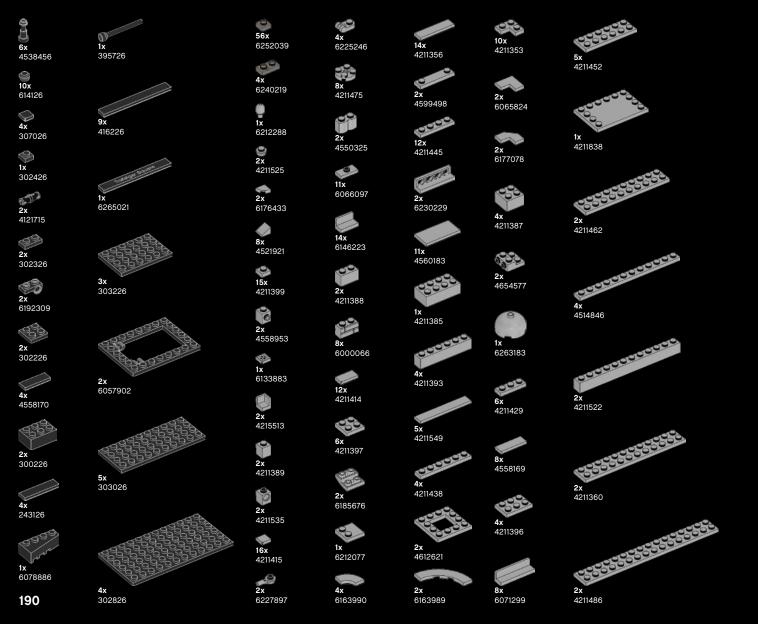




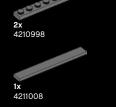












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